The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3744. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

Substantial Successes for the Union Army.

HEROIC FIGHTING OF OUR TROOPS.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Fierce Assaults on Our Left and Centre.

Repulse of the Enemy at all Points.

Our Army in Position at Chattanooga.

Casualties and Captures.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Shortly after noon to-day a dispatch was received here from an officer in command at Chattanooga, speaking in most encouraging terms of the general result of the actions of Saturday and Sunday last, wherein, according to his representations, the Union army achieved a substantial success instead of being beaten—the enemy being more damaged in killed, wounded, &c. On Sunday night Gen. Rosecrans changed the position of his army to points near Chattanooga, with Gen. Thomas command still occupying the front, which shows how much less that officer's corps was crippled than the first newspaper accounts alleged. Our total loss in prisoners was but 2,000, while 7,000 rebel prisoners had been sent to the rear when the dispatch in question left Chattanooga, and more were being expected in from the front. The army is in excellent spirits, and the brightest anticipations are entertained.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

According to official dispatches received here, dated as late as 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Rosecrans had information that Longstreet's corps had reinforced Bragg before the battle of Saturday; and it was subsequently stated by deserters from the rebel army that Ewell's corps had also come to his assistance.

A gunboat, taken from Hunter's fleet, says that Mobile has been stripped of troops for Bragg's army, and that some troops have been sent to him from Charleston; also that troops from Lee's army were in the late fight, in fact, that the whole Confederacy seemed concentrated there for that attack on Rosecrans.

A rebel dispatch has been intercepted on the extreme front of the Army of the Potomac, wherein the rebel commander of the Army of Northern Virginia is informed from Richmond that Bragg engaged Rosecrans on Saturday and Sunday, capturing 30 pieces of artillery and 6000 prisoners.

The *Star* and *National Republican*, in their late editions this afternoon, have accounts evidently derived from official sources. The longer one, from the *Evening Star*, is as follows:

On Saturday, the 19th, a demonstration was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repelled by the forces under Gen. Thomas, with the advantage on the Federal side.

On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first gun was fired at 9 A. M., but no considerable firing took place until 10. Previous to 10 o'clock, Gen. Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after the battle commenced, Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. About 12 o'clock, word came that he had been forced to retire.

The second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and McCook's whole corps, which was on the right, and as a reserve in the centre, was sent to his assistance. Gen. Wood, of Granger's corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed.

Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of Gen. McCook's corps. But hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebel fire, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys upon the centre.

This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve, on Thomas' right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order; soon after which the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps.

These two divisions were the only divisions thrown into much disorder. Those of Negley and Van Cleve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied, and held their places—the first on the left, and the second on the right of Thomas' corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about 6,000 of their forces, and joined Thomas.

Gen. Thomas finding himself cut off from the right, brought his divisions into position by independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horseshoe along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Granger, from Rossville, with a division of Gen. Mordock, and Gen. Steedman's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight until after dark.

Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood on. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning; but every onset was repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Falling first on one and then on the other point of our line, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. Gen. Thomas seemed to have filled every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Granger, who had been by battles, rode like a lion wherever the conflict was thickest. Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Gens. Van Cleve, Reynolds, and Palmer, especially distinguished themselves.

Thomas charged through the rebel lines with the bayonet, and being surrounded, forced his way back again. Palmer, who had two horses shot under him, Saturday, forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire, with such effect that the assaulting columns fell reeling back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with killed.

When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their lines are not yet established.

Gen. Thomas telegraphs (Monday forenoon) that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Spring, including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly exceed 2,000, besides the wounded, of which not more than 1,000 could have fallen into their hands.

Of rebel losses we have with 1,300 to Nashville. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of all the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night, after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued orders for all his troops to be concentrated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with bayonets, their ammunition being exhausted.

The latest information that has reached this city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to the effect that Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to 6 P. M. yesterday, still it was therefore questionable whether he would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the army was contemplating a demonstration on another part of our line last evening.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLICT.

[The following appeared in a part of our yesterday's edition.—ED. TIMES.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on our left, and concentrated our forces during the day; and on Sunday morning we held a handsome line, without right on a ridge of hills and our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. Our left rested on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville.

In the fight of the 19th we had lost about 600 killed and 9,000 wounded, and were about three pieces of artillery; and the men were in splendid spirits.

The engagement was resumed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th by attempts of the rebels to storm Gen. Thomas' left and front. They were severely repulsed several times with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect.

During this fight our right and centre were not engaged—our skirmishers keeping up a hailing fire.

The enemy, finding their assaults vain, manoeuvered to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture Thomas ordered Gen. Brannan, who had one brigade in reserve and two with Reynolds, holding the key of the position, which was Thomas's right, to move to the left of the line, to protect the flank of Gen. Rosecrans, and at the same time sent Davis and Van Cleve from the right and centre to support Brannan in the effort to hold the line to Rossville, and protect Thomas's right.

On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division, which was moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off Davis and Sheridan from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains, both right and centre being much scattered, without very serious loss in killed or wounded.

The right and centre gone, Thomas' right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and Reynolds and Brannan, and the right of Thomas' line was swung around. His extreme left being as at first, this also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road.

Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements. At 1 o'clock, Gen. Granger, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position on a strong ridge, with heavy loss. The fire from one of Granger's batteries mowed them down like grass.

This fight lasted about half an hour, with slight loss to us. Capt. Russell, Gen. Granger's Adjutant, was killed before we had been ten minutes in the fight. After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until 4 o'clock, pressing, however, in manoeuvering on both flanks. Their full and correct information regarding this country enabled them to do so with great facility.

Having gotten again on our flank the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight ensued, which has no parallel in the history of the army.

Col. Harker's brigade and Gen. Wood's division distinguished themselves in the fight.

Gen. Wood, Col. Harker and Gen. Garfield were present, and with the remnant of Gen. Johnson's division held the left, and covered himself with glory.

On the right and centre, Gens. Brannan, Baird, Reynolds and Palmer, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly, while Gens. Sheridan and Granger held the reserve, and drove the enemy at every point where they went in.

At 5 o'clock, Gen. Thomas was still triumphant, and on the left and his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, nearly at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines of attack were open to Gen. Thomas at Chattanooga, one of which he will push to-night—to Rossville—during the night. Our losses have unquestionably been heavy, but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by Gen. Thomas on the first day, the enemy lost as many in killed as we did in the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are cannot now be reported. Our killed will reach 1,200; our wounded will amount to 7,000—most of them slight wounds.

Among the general officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Hay, Col. King, commanding brigade, and Col. Barliston, of the One Hundred and First Illinois. Among the wounded are Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Col. Grayson, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Funkhouser, Ninety-eighth Illinois; Lieut.-Col. Hodge, Eleventh Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Hess, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Bradley, commanding brigade in Sheridan's division; Col. Chas. Anderson, Sixth Ohio; Maj. Mildman, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut.-Col. Trego, Sixth Indiana; Lieut.-Col. Regan, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Col. Armstrong, Ninety-third Ohio; Maj. Johnston, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, of the Second Ohio—all slightly wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Vaughan, of the Seventh Kentucky; Col. Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, and Maj. Dornan, of the Ninetieth Infantry, were all slightly wounded.

Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

CONFIRMATORY REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The official information received from Gen. Rosecrans' army, which in several hours later than that published in this morning's papers, confirms the leading points in the printed telegrams.

The fact that Gen. Rosecrans was not sooner reinforced, is certainly not the fault of the Government, but there is no doubt that every effort is now making to increase his strength by reinforcements from more than one direction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

NO DRAFT IN OHIO.

It may be considered finally settled that there will be no draft in Ohio. The State is defective eight thousand men only, which number will be readily made up by volunteer enlistments under the ample bounties that the Provost-Marshal General is able to offer.

REBEL TRICKERY.

The flag-of-truce boat which left Fortress Monroe on Saturday for City Point has not been heard from since. It is believed that the rebel authorities have detained her to prevent officers of the Sanitary Commission, who have been prisoners in Richmond, and were on their return, giving information regarding the rebel movements.

ABUSES TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

A military Commission has been ordered to meet at Chicago on the 1st of October, to examine and report upon the alleged abuses in relation to the supplies of hospitals at that place, and also the abuses in regard to the pay received by soldiers discharged, and in supplying artificial limbs.

M'CLELLAN TESTIMONIALS.

Subscriptions for McClellan testimonials are passing through the Army of the Potomac. One of these, prefaced to an officer, was headed by Gen. Kilpatrick with a subscription for $20.

MONEY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Warrants for twenty millions have been passed at the Treasury for funds wherewith to pay soldiers in the field.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

SENOR CORTES.

The importance of the visit of Senor Cortes to Washington has been highly exaggerated. He was a General in the Mexican liberal army, and comes here merely as a private gentleman, without any credentials or official mission whatever.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Several days ago officers Cole and Myers, of the local loyal cavalry, crossed Harrison's Island to Leesburgh, and captured fourteen of White's rebel partizans in the vicinity. Four of them were at the time engaged in making cider.

A CHARGE RESPECTING TREASON.

Judge Pitman, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Criminal Court to-day, said: "The readiness with which you have each taken the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of June 17, 1862, leads me to rely, gentlemen, with full confidence and faith upon your determination to bring to condign punishment, so far as you can, any traitor. If there shall be any in our midst, who by his acts and conduct made himself obnoxious to the provisions of those statutes which have been enacted for the punishment of treason—the highest crime known to the law.

From Boston.

THE CASE OF A CONSCRIPT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

SAMUEL L. CROCKER, Jr., a member of the Suffolk bar, has been arrested for desertion, he having been drafted and failed to report in due form to the Board of Enrollment of the Third District.

When Mr. Crocker was notified to appear at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, he went there with a substitute; but because he refused to comply with what he considered the improper exactions of the Provost-Marshal, the substitute presented was not accepted.

This provoked Mr. Crocker, and he appealed to the authorities in Washington to protect him in his rights, and ordered the Board of Enrollment to hold him, as they would not accept of his substitute.

The War Department subsequently sustained the action of the Board of Enrollment, and Mr. Crocker, some days after the time given him to report had expired, was notified of this, and requested to call at the office of the Provost-Marshal; but he neglected to do so, and was arrested.

On examination by the Board of Enrollment, Mr. Crocker was declared to be able-bodied, and was ordered into the service; but as a matter of leniency he was allowed a furlough until Wednesday, when he will have to go into camp, as by the decision of the War Department his privilege to furnish a substitute or to pay the commutation money is now cut off.

Mr. Crocker is the son of Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton, formerly a Member of Congress, and brother-in-law of Maj.-Gen. Couch.

Fair at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Provincial Fair opened to-day with nearly 5,000 entries. The horses show to-day. There are 400 entries of horses, 500 of sheep, and 400 of cattle. The weather is fine.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Temporary Cessation of Active Operations.

THE NAVY DOING NOTHING

Beauregard Perfecting His Defences.

Our Forces at Folly Island Threatened.

THE RUINS OF FORT SUMTER.

The transport *Fulton*, from Charleston Bar Sept. 18, and the *Mississippi* from Hilton Head Sept. 16, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Mississippi* reports passing Charleston at 8 A. M. on Sunday, and heard heavy firing.

The *Fulton* reports that the work of mounting guns on Battery Gregg was very slow, in consequence of the annoyance received from the rebel Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie, by shot and shell which were fired at intervals of about twenty minutes.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton* from Port Royal was the late Surg.-Gen. Hammond, who has been on a visit of inspection to the Department of the South.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Nothing has transpired worthy of note since the date of my last letter. In fact, it is not very evident that anything will occur for some weeks to come. The navy does not manifest the first sign of activity. The army is ready to put in a blow when the proper time arrives.

It seems as though another attack by the navy on any of the rebel works was not to be dreamed of for a moment. Consequently the enemy is strengthening his works with the utmost vigor, and it would not be a surprising event if the Harbor of Charleston was nearly, if not completely secure against any effort the Yankees may make to force an entrance.

It was thought the other day that it was not impossible to remove the obstructions in the channel if the work was prosecuted with determination. It was even planned to commence operations in that quarter on a specified night. But for some reason the matter has been allowed to dwindle into vain speculation, and instead of witnessing an attempt to break through the channel, we have been entertained with accounts of what might have been done under certain and peculiar circumstances. The September gales are upon us, and, of course, the vessels cannot be managed in a rough sea. But two nights ago we were visited with a fearful storm, which threatened to drive all the vessels on the beach and sweep the tents from off the island. Such storms are frequent at this season of the year.

An attack on our forces at Folly Island was not unlooked for a few nights ago. Regiments were called out, batteries placed in position, and every preparation made to give the rebels a warm reception. After all this trouble, however, the rebels were mean enough to stay away.

All the rebel prisoners captured during the late skirmishes and engagements, have been sent from the Island. Some are at Hilton Head, others have been sent North. It is reported that the enemy has received a large number of his prisoners from Richmond to Charleston, to prevent Gen. Gillmore from shelling the latter city.

A deserter lately came into our lines with a statement to the effect that Savannah was almost in a defenseless state. The troops had been called to Charleston, leaving only a small garrison in the forts.

The deserter is confident a small body of troops could easily take Savannah. The stories of deserters are not always to be relied upon, however, and that is particularly the case at the present time, when the enemy is or has been in such close quarters.

Capt. C. R. Sawyer, of the Third Rhode Island artillery, is on his way home to accept the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel of a colored artillery regiment now forming in that State. Capt. J. J. Comegys, Jr., has also gone North to accept the appointment of Major in the same regiment. They are both valuable officers, and distinguished themselves in the late bombardments.

WHIT.

Our correspondent sends us the following extract:

FORT SUMTER.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 16.

No point connected with the defence of Charleston is of more interest to the public, not only of our own State, but of the entire Confederacy, than Fort Sumter. Associated as it has been in the past with pleasant memories, and in the present with heroic deeds, it has become as it were an heir-loom of our whole people; and from the hour when it fell into our hands, as the first victorious offering of South Carolina to the Confederacy, until the present moment, it has been defended and protected as "the apple of our eyes." At last it has been doomed to ruin—to complete destruction; its noble walls, its towering piles of guns, all demolished by the ruthless demon of war. Yet there the enemy's flag still waves proud and defiant as in her palmiest days—crushed but not conquered, wrecked but not reduced—every foot of her massive sides written all over with the tributes of the foe to the patriotism, skill and courage of those who have been her defenders.

It is not our purpose to enter into a descriptive detail of the present condition of the fort, since it would be manifestly improper to us to state what is not known to the enemy; but there are a few facts which may be interesting and proper to mention.

There is nothing in the entire range of facts or fancy to which the ruins of Sumter can be likened that would convey an idea of their external appearance. On the sea face scarcely a brick is to be seen. Bushel by bushel, cart-load by cart-load, the walls have been chipped off, until nothing is left but a grey, rugged mass of mortar, from which project the outlines of former casemates, heavy beams and iron bars. The terreplein is literally covered with the debris, amid which, at every step, as you climb over the great fragments of stone and brick that have fallen from the parapet, you tread on broken projectiles of the enemy, scattered in places whose weight varies from an ounce to a hundred pounds. The Sullivan's Island face is less shattered, but even here the pits are deep, and huge piles of material torn from the edge of the parapet by the overthrow balls have fallen at the rocks below. On the Morris Island side a spectacle baffles all description. For a distance, roughly guessed, of thirty yards, the wall is little less than a steep hill that descends from the parapet to the water's edge. This, too, in a ghastly pile of the most magnificent shape, from which stand out, in almost sickening aspect, fragments of guns, gun-carriages, masses of machinery, walls, bolts, rammers, sponges, all bound and mixed together with the iron, brick and mortar, in lumps and in dust, that have been wrenched from their long time-honored places. Here, too, lie the severed fragments of projectiles.

Gazing passed in rear enhance greatly the pleasure of a walk that has been the cause of so many mental speculations, eagerly remembered by our fair ones, you observe that the cannon of destruction has likewise laid his heavy hand. One solitary gun, looming high above all else, keeps its lonely watch, and this has been partially covered by the dirt dashed over it in the passage of a shot. Other guns broken in every conceivable manner lie around, their carriages in splinters, and every vestige of their former use destroyed.

Russian Frigates.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Sept. 21.

Two large steam-frigates, probably Russian, are now lying off here waiting for pilots, evidently bound westward. Wind fresh and northwest.

Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The sale of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $200,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 17.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Continental—Low Stage of Water in the Mississippi River—Return of Gen. Grant to Vicksburgh—The Ammunition Used at Vicksburgh.

The United States steamer *Continental*, Capt. Massaman, from New-Orleans to six days and twelve hours, arrived at this port last evening, bringing passengers, mails, and a cargo of merchandise.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Continental*, S. E. Chase, Esq., for files of New-Orleans papers.

The Mississippi River was nearly fordable from below Natchez to a point below Red River, a distance of 300 miles, being lower than it had been in any season for the past twelve or fifteen years. There had been no rains, and the feeding streams must be low throughout the entire length of the valley. There were no symptoms of a rise, but rather of a still lower fall.

On the afternoon of the 14th, Gen. Grant found himself so far recovered from his injury received on the 8th, by his horse coming in collision with a carriage, that he started for his headquarters at Vicksburg, accompanied by Gen. Thomas and their respective staffs. Among the prominent military gentlemen present at the levée, in our notice of the distinguished hero of Vicksburgh, were Gens. Banks, Ord, Frank Blair and Kimball.

Col. Dyer, Chief of Artillery of the army of Major-Gen. Grant, has furnished the following statement of the whole number of cannon shots fired during the campaign, commencing with the affair near Port Gibson, on the Mississippi, and ending with the capitulation of Vicksburgh:

"From the time of crossing the Mississippi River, May 1, till the surrender, July 4, 18,602 solid shot, 12,114 shell, 6,207 case, 2,723 canister, were expended, making a total of 141,822. They were used in the several engagements as follows: 2,000 at Port Gibson, 500 in the pursuit from Port Gibson to Grand Gulf, 1,000 at the Big Black River, 5,500 on the 19th of May, (really the first day of the siege,) 10,764 on the 22d of May, and 111,814 during the remainder of the siege—an average of 803 shots for each cannon used. These are cannon-shots, the reader will remember. Add to these the enemy, and some idea may be formed of the immense amount of ammunition consumed."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Advance to Culpepper—Interesting Particulars of the Skirmishing.

The following private letter from one who accompanied the Second New-York Cavalry in the recent advance upon Culpepper, gives some interesting particulars of the skirmishing preceding the occupation of that place:

NEAR RAPID ANN RIVER, Va., Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

Kilpatrick's division moved Saturday morning. We arrived at Kelly's Ford in the evening, and lay in line of battle during the night. The night was between 3 and 4 there came on one of the most drenching showers I ever experienced. The rain fell in torrents, and we were soon standing in pools of water. At daylight we crossed, capturing the enemy's pickets. Our advance was rather slow and cautious till we reached the forest bordering on the old Brandy Station battle-field. Here we first struck the enemy in force, and a fierce charge ensued. The First brigade, under Col. H. E. Davies, whose had the advance, kept it throughout that day, and the others followed in line. We soon emerged on the old Brandy Station battle-field. Here the sight was grand in the extreme. The Second New-York Cavalry (Harris Light) had the advance of the brigade, and were charging over the plain supported by the other regiments. Col. Davies leading, everything to the right of the distance we could see Generals Custer and Duncan bringing up their columns at a gallop. As the fur was, charges were being made, and skirmishers were circling over the hills like the advancing waves of a flood tide. Prisoners and wounded began to come in. The plain was soon clear of the enemy, and soon our force disappeared in pursuit. Most commenced running again till we reached the vicinity of Culpepper—the Harris Light still keeping the advance, and giving the enemy no chance to rally. Whenever they made the slightest pause the impetuous charge from this regiment would start them again. For two miles before reaching Culpepper, the Harris Light was exposed to a very severe artillery fire, as great trees broken off, and shattered closely proved. The enemy finally planted their guns up a high hill, at the entrance of the town. It was a very commanding position. The enemy must be dislodged, and that right speedily, too. The Harris Light were ordered by Gen. Davies to do the work. Maj. McIlvaine led the charge, accompanied by Capts. Devereux and Mancus, and Lieut. Jones, and supported by two batteries. Gen. Custer, whose irrepressible gallantry led him far ahead of his command, came up and went with them. Down the hill they went at a gallop—a perfect avalanche of shot and shell crashing above them, and ploughing the ground around them. Dressing the line for a moment at the foot of the hill on which the battery was, they charged up with such impetuosity that everything gave way before them. With a yell, a cheer, they dashed around in the rear of the guns, and in a moment they were ours. After the guns were captured Gen. Custer came up armed only with his riding whip, compelling many a man to surrender at discretion. Capt. Kincaid ordered a rebel to help limber up one gun. He replied with perfect coolness that he was not going to help the Yankees capture their guns. He again received the order and again refused. Mincing then drew his sabre and said, "Now do as you are ordered." This decided the argument prevailed, and the rebel said, "Well, if I must, I suppose I must."

Perhaps the heroism of the day was Capt. Mancus then rallied the men and charged through the town, which, in a few minutes, was ours also. We would have captured a train of cars loaded mainly with contrabands, but Gen. Custer's flank movement was delayed by a deep and almost impassable ravine. At one point Capts. Hasty and Mancus fought the enemy, they having five to our one. After taking Culpepper we drove the enemy up Slaty Kilpatrick's division encamped on Stony Mountain, on the extreme left.

We had a hospital at Brandy Station and Culpepper. While at the latter place Dr. Hackley, the Division surgeon requested him to find some bed-ticking, if possible, for the wounded. I was fortunate enough to discover within twenty yards of the hospital a lot of stuffed mattresses and ticking, and abundant provisions for the hospital. It was a rebel storehouse—a sort of sanitary commission. A young lady in town had her leg taken off by a shell. I saw two ladies on the porch of one house, and four or five shells through it. In one house off to the left both father and son were killed by a shell. Kilpatrick said our regiment never did so well before, which is saying a great deal. Col. Kanouse, who commands the regiment manoeuvred it ably. Col. Davies handled his brigade splendidly, as all regarded and as the result proved.

We encamped at night on Stony Mountain, in a drenching shower of rain, and slept soundly on the wet ground. Dr. Mancus, our surgeon, showed himself a hero and skilful surgeon, and our wounded got the best of attention.

Acting Brig.-Gen. W. E. Brewster.

The following extract, taken from Maj.-Gen. Humphreys's report of the battle of Gettysburgh, will be read with interest by the many friends of that brave and meritorious officer, Col. W. E. Brewster, who has served since the organization of the "Excelsior brigade," as Colonel of the Fourth regiment, better known as the Second Fire Reserve. May he soon be a full Brigadier:

Extract from Maj.-Gen. Humphrey's (Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac,) Official Report of the Battle of Gettysburgh.

* * * * * * *

"The fine qualities of many officers were brought out conspicuously. In some instances their gallant conduct fell under my own observation. I with particularity to recommend to notice the cool courage, determination and skillful handling of the Excelsior brigade by Col. Wm. R. Brewster, and First brigade by Gen. Carr.

Musical.

Mr. Mannerzek publishes his first official announcement of the opening season at the Academy of Music in another column, to-day. It is brief, and states nothing different to what we have already mentioned. The most important feature is that the subscribers will have a chance of looking after their boxes, &c., to-morrow, and as the season, so far as they are concerned, is limited to twelve nights, the quicker they take advantage of this fact the better. The boxes are few more limited in number than those who wish to obtain them.

Visit of Gen. Sickles to the Hospitals.—Gen. Sickles visited the hospitals hereabouts yesterday, to see the sick and wounded who had served under him. He was accompanied by a number of personal friends.

The War in Arkansas and Mississippi.

EVACUATION OF LITTLE ROCK.

From the Mississippi Journal, Sept. 20.

The steamboat *Kentucky* arrived last evening from Helena, with news of interest from Arkansas. The news we have had of the evacuation of Little Rock was correct. The National troops hold the country from Devil's Bluff on White River, to Little Rock on the Arkansas. Arkansas people have said for the last six weeks that Little Rock would be given up as soon as secession was threatened; they also said the Confederate troops in the State would all be marched to Texas. The result has justified these statements. Arkansas is now more in the power of the legitimate authorities than any other conquered State. She is left exhausted and prostrate, and will probably readily become good, loyal ground. The enemy's Trans-Mississippi Department, which includes Missouri, is getting small by degrees and beautifully less. The giving up of Little Rock is the surrender of Arkansas. We now turn to Texas; thither the struggle must evolve, and there it can have no opportunities of distinct military existence. The enemy's forces in Louisiana will speedily be almost entirely confined to Texas with which to hold the whole.

The *Emerald* had come up the river in the fleet of Gen. Sherman, on her way from Vicksburgh to Helena when she was fired upon on Monday, when near Island No. 82, twenty-five miles below Helena, from the Arkansas side. Some dozen shots were fired, but fortunately no person on board was injured.

We had the pleasure of conversing last evening with a shrewd Memphis merchant, an old resident, who has a wide acquaintance in the surrounding country. He had been last week at Austin, Cross county, and other towns and plantations along the river. The current of sentiment there was generally in favor of a return to the Union, as the only relief from the troubles of the past two years. They generally stated that if treated as gentlemen and some reliance placed in their honor they will behave with strict loyalty, and clear out the rebels whenever opportunities. They ask but courteous dealing and time to show that they will act in good faith. If this is the sentiment it does honor at least to the discernment and foresight of those who entertain it.

Arrival of Cavalrymen from Fort Delaware

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 22.

Yesterday morning about two hundred and eighty rebels, who had been captured at the battle of Gettysburgh, and subsequently confined in Fort Delaware, arrived at Arch-street wharf direct from the fort, having been conveyed thither in the steamer *Reliance*. They immediately through several streets were finally marched to the Cooper Shop refreshment saloon, at the foot of Washington-street. They were originally captured rebels who took the oath of allegiance, and were then received into the United States service. They look happy, and as though they had been well cared for since their sojourn at the fort.

Among the noted ones among them was a bugler, who, it was stated, was originally in the service of Jeb Stuart's cavalry. They are intended for the Third Maryland regiment, which, on their arrival at Baltimore, is to receive the companies as recruits, and swell their numbers to about 900 men. The names of the officers are as follows:

Col. C. Cassell Tevis in command; Lieut. De Vere, Capt. Gregory, Capt. A. J. Pemberton, Maj. Wm. Kesler, Capt. H. E. Clark and Capt. Welsh.

All the officers and men have seen service and are anxious to enter the field once more, where they may be able to aid in advancing the Union cause.

They presented an appearance quite favorable to them, and when they were ordered aboard appeared themselves willing to do all in their power to defeat the rebels. They were anxious, however, not to come in contact with the rebel Gen. Lee, and hoped that they would be assigned to a position that would prevent such an occurrence.

Capt. Pemberton, whose name has been mentioned in connection with those in command, is a brother to the rebel Gen. Pemberton. The men, after spending the day in this city, left in the Baltimore train in the evening. Their appearance as the streets attracted large crowds of spectators. There were representatives among them from North and South Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York and Connecticut. Most of the men have been in the army from the commencement of the war, and a large number were the unwilling subjects of the Southern rebellion, having been pressed into the service.

Fashion Course Trotting.

The fifth heat of the *Butler* and *Prince* trotting match came off yesterday, and terminated in favor of *Butler*. An even start was effected, and *Prince* led round the turn a length in front of *Butler*, who broke at the quarter-pole, and fell off a couple of lengths before he recovered again; he was soon lapped on *Prince*, and was neck and neck at the half-mile, and just headed *Prince* halfway as they approaching the new stand, when the latter broke up and *Butler* led three lengths before *Prince* caught again. *Butler* trotting badly and yawing across the track as he entered the three-quarter turn, but recovering in time to prevent Horace Jones from passing him with *Prince*, and kept his lead to the score, with *Prince* breaking again as he approached the distance-stand. *Butler* won the heat and race in 2.29¾.

Previous to the start a discussion was had as to who should take the money bet on *Pilgrim* in the stake by Tenny Johnson, the pool auctioneer. It must be understood that, by the postponement, all bets or pools are expressly declared off by the racing rules, and the money ought to be returned to the betters; but it was said that those who bet on *Pilgrim* have lost their money in any event, and the question was, who would be entitled to the money; some said the winners; some said, suppose they divide the $1,000 prize between the owners of *Butler* and *Prince* by a compromise, would the owners have a right to divide *Pilgrim*'s postponement? and others again urged that the license had nothing to do with it if the *Pilgrim* party did not get back their money, but that those who had bet their money in the pools on the winning horse ought to be entitled to it, if any were. The owner of *Prince* settled the point for himself before the race, by disclaiming any right to it, and thus it remained until the close of the race, when Mr. Gazzo notified Johnson that he should hold him responsible for the large amount in his hands, as he claimed it as owner of the winning horse; and requested him to report those to whom he owed money to them. Mr. Yan, President of the Hartford Horse Association, suggested that it be left to Mr. Geo. Wilkes, of *Wilkes' Spirit*, and said that his was the only recognized organ for such matters, (except the *Clipper*, which had given some attention lately.)

Dan Mace here interposed by telling Johnson that he had better select three good horse men himself, and so the matter remained—Johnson determining to select three such people as would be very sweet and knotty point horse betting men to deal with. Mr. Pinkney then the most proper person to have established a precedent, as, from the character of his paper among sporting circles, there would have been a guarantee of responsibility about the matter; but if the parties who bet the money on *Pilgrim* here are not to get it back, it cannot for a moment be supposed that the owner of *Butler* can claim a prior right to it over the betters or *Butler* in the pools; therefore it is suggested that in the absence of a more satisfactory way of settling the affair, that the money be divided among the members of the Association, under the supervision of Messrs. Gazzo and Johnson, two of the most active members, or invested in several gold medals for the next Ladies' Saddle Race.

The race announced for to-morrow, between Fillingham and *Butler*, will not take place in consequence of indisposition of *Fillingham*.

The Bombardment of Port-au-Plaisir.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A private letter states that 100 lives were lost in the bombardment of Port-au-Plaisir, St. Domingo. The loss of property is also quite heavy. The American Consul remained at his post. The other Consuls took refuge on board of vessels in the harbor.

Deserters Sent Back.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Three hundred and eighty deserters were yesterday sent from the defences south of the Potomac, where they have been at work for some time, to Provost-Marshal Tom, who will return them to their various regiments.

Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

A collision took place near here this morning, on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, between a passenger and a wood train. Two persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

Departure of Canadian Blockade Runners.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The steamer *Montmorenci* went to sea last night, clearing for Havana, but it is supposed that she will take a cargo from Nova Scotia and run the blockade. The steamer *Caledonia* leaves to-day on similar business.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.....MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1863.

Hour o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, Number Sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Green, Brady, McConnell, Sapper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—21.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Green—

Petition of Abram Van Nest, praying to have Bleecker-street, between Lafayette and Crosby-streets, flagged with Kingdom pavement, between Broadway and Bowery.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavements.

By Councilman Hayes—

Petition of John McGrade, to be refunded excess of assessment for opening Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Raisin—

Resolved, That the Fifteenth Election District (all of the Seventeenth Ward to be changed from number and name) and sixty-three Eleventh-street to number one hundred and sixty-two Eleventh-street to number one hundred and seventy-two Avenue A.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wards.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the salaries of the Fire Telegraph Operators and Roll-clerks be increased to one thousand dollars per annum, and observe the same in its appropriate section.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to set and the proper Deputy Marshal to collect the assessments under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the permission be and the same is hereby given to Mahlon Brookes to reserve and deliver from the sidewalk in front of his premises, No. 49 Fourth-street, and four hundred and nine Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to pay to Mahlon Brookes the amount of assessment for flagging the sidewalk in front of his premises, No. 49 Fourth-street, and four hundred and nine Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That the two lamps to be placed in front of the entrance of St. Francis Xavier Church, in Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Sixth avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, be changed from the corner to the centre of the above-named street.

Which was referred.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That a resolution was passed by the Board of Councilmen of September fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Board of Aldermen, September fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and approved by the Mayor, September seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in relation to the assistance being furnished to the Police Department, in order to obtain a sufficient force to preserve the peace during the draft, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Police.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the foregoing ordinance be, and the same is hereby approved.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Green—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Elliot Lovell, to erect a small stand for the sale of fruit, &c., in front of premises number three hundred and forty-seven Bowery, until the Common Council shall order the same removed.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, in reply to resolution relative to the construction of the public parks by the United States military.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, in relation to accommodations for the Eighth Precinct Police Station.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Markets, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the number of stalls in the Fulton Market.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of condition of the Treasury September thirteenth, 1863.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay claim of Terence McGinley.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, concurring in the petition of sundry citizens to Grant James' Church.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring in the Sixty-One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the west side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Sixteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Sixteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Twenty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

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Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Seventy-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eightieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eightieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Eighty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Eighty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninetieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninetieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of Ninety-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of Ninety-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundredth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundredth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and First-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and First-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay down crossings on the south side of One Hundred and Fortieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

DRY GOODS

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We are constantly receiving

By every steamer,

Entirely new Stuffs in

SILK, WOOL AND WORSTED,

For Parlors,

Dining Room,

Library,

and Chamber.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,

In very elegant and new materials.

From high cost to low.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

RETAIL.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway,

Are hourly receiving their

NEW FALL STOCK OF

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS,

TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,

BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE-COVERS,

SELLING

AT LOW PRICES.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

5/4, 6/4, 7/4, 8/4, 9/4 and 10/4,

of all the popular brands.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

The largest and choicest assortment

ever offered in the City.

Prices from $20 to $1,000 each.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

FRENCH BREAKFAST SETS.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,

HIGH FRENCH COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c., &c.

of very attractive patterns.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,

No. 335 BROADWAY,

Between Leonard and Franklin-sts.,

will offer at RETAIL,

On MONDAY, Sept. 21,

a large assortment of

HIGH BLACK SILKS,

FANCY PLAIN SILKS,

just received by the latest steamers, which will be offered at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also,

MERINOS, ALPACAS and EMPRESS CLOTHS,

in great variety in

VICTORIA LUSTRES,

in all the new shades.

Also a full line of

DRESS GOODS in all the new styles,

such as PLAIDS, STRIPES and CLOTH PLAIDS.

Worsted Dress Goods of

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

SHAWLS and CLOAKS

of every description.

MOURNING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 335 BROADWAY,

will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21,

a full assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASINGS, TOWELING, &c.,

COTTON SHEETINGS and SHEETINGS,

of our

FIRST MANUFACTURES

AND

CHEAPEST PRICES.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 335 BROADWAY.

Between Leonard and Franklin-sts.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &c.,

AT RETAIL.

FAMILY MOURNING.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

W. JACKSON, No. 341 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, PERINOS, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, RAISE CLOTH AND HERRIETTA CLOTH, ALPACA TUFET CLOTH FOR SHAWLS.

ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, BLACK SILKS IN EVERY GRADE AND WITH OUR USUAL LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING SILKS. FOR LADIES' RIDING HABITS. SECOND MOURNING SILKS. Also an immense variety of other goods desirable for House and Traveling dresses.

N. B.—Families can rest assured that everything required for mourning, either of ordinary or extraordinary depth, can be had at W. JACKSON'S, No. 341 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE

You will find the largest assortment of RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and BLOOMERS in this City, from Friday next and Saturday's sales.

We Cut Lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than Jobbers.

Please call and examine our stock.

MARY RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 313 Grand-st., east of Allen-st.

Five blocks east from the Bowery.

WINDOW SHADES.

WHITE,

CREAM,

GREEN

and BLUE HOLLAND.

Over 50 varieties made and

PERSCORD SHADES.

Send for

PATTERNS.

CALL AND

EXAMINE

STYLES AND PRICES.

C. W. & T. E. RUTTY,

Window Shade Manufacturers,

No. 1 Park-place.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, No. 357 BROADWAY,

All kinds of Children's Chairs, Rolling Hoops, Dressing Bibs, Socks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Infants' Hats, Shawls, Veils, Ladies' Waists, Collars, Cuffs, Infants' Robes, Caps, Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Hoods, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., in Infants and Ladies' Wear of every description, at the lowest prices.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'

ANNUAL OPENING

OF FALL MILLINERY

Will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, 24th inst.

We would respectfully invite our customers, their friends and ladies generally.

M. T. HIGGINS,

No. 277 Fulton-st., between 6th and 7th-sts.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 235 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that she will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1868, a full and elegant selection of imported French Millinery, of the latest fashion, and other choice goods worthy of the attention of the ladies.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF

MOURNING MILLINERY.

MYERS' NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,

No. 361 Broadway,

Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868, to-day.

SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1868, to-day.

Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 441 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BROWN-STONE House No. 10 Union-square, suitable for a first-class boarding club or restaurant, in complete order. Furniture and fixtures for sale. Possession given and to let. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A SEAT TO A family, without children, surrounded with shade trees, pleasantly situated, on the corner of Marcy-av. and Macon-st. Rent low. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., 54 Pine-st., corner of William, New-York.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT Parlor-floor in the Nine Horse Armory-place. Apply on the Premises, or office, 4th-av., entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, three feet above the sidewalk. Apply at Counting-room, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A HOUSE OF LIBERAL size and cost, with or without the furniture, and will immediate possession. It must have an ample stable and be in a pleasant position. Murray Hill preferred.

If the owner does the same, the owner of such an one is hereby requested to make the fact known to me, in person or by letter, stating what he will sell for, in which case I will call and negotiate. Any one who will be kind enough to communicate with Mr. HARE McLEAN, No. 1 Pine-st., whom I have employed in the matter, will confer a favor on

WARD McALLAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A LEAD ing family, a first-class House, in a good locality, between 19th and 23d-sts. and 5th and 6th-avs. Address R. P., W. Box No. 1,421 Post-office, for one week.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND HIGHLY FINISHED COUNTRY SEAT, about 1 mile from the Ferry at Flushing, Long Island, on the Main Road from the Ferry to Flushing, and about 12 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot; the house is new, and contains about 12 rooms. The grounds, gardens, garden and other buildings cover about 12 acres; woodland 5 acres. The soil is sandy and rolling, and the whole of the premises are laid out in a park, with over half a mile of water front, having a sandy beach. The whole is surrounded by large trees of natural growth, and with a marine view of the Sound. The property is to be offered at a low price, and on liberal terms of payment. For further particulars apply to JOHN HILEY, President of the Second-st. Railroad Company, office of the Co., or JOHN GERBIN, Treasurer, No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company, together with the buildings and fixtures for carting rubbish; there is a large and commodious dock, and the property is admirably adapted for a factory; a good water front and dock; and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroads in close proximity thereto. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 20 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL country place in Astoria, Jamaica, Flushing, or Newtown, or near the City, a 2-story brick basement cottage house, seven rooms in each; Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements; is unincumbered; cash price $3,000; a very cozy little home. W. M., Box No. 1,965 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES IN all village of Dobbs Ferry, offered in exchange for house, lots or bonds. Also, for sale, a small country place of about 4 acres, 1 mile from New-York. Apply at 27 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLA, VILLA SITES AND farms, central, variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York; also, for rent, Villa, to be furnished. Apply to CHARLES GARNER.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated in the centre of Montague-st., Brooklyn, fronting on the Brooklyn Heights, with the adjacent vacant lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, three stories high, and contains all the modern conveniences, and is in perfect repair. Also, for sale, all the elegant and costly furniture, and will be sold separately or together, as may be desired. The premises can be examined by applying to the subscriber on the premises. C. G. PRATT, No. 23 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY BROWN stone house, with all the modern improvements, on 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., lot 104 feet, at No. 43 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, near City Hall, for sale or exchange for a country residence or for a physician's. Address E., Box No. 1,438 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone house, built in the very best manner by the owner, for his own residence. Apply on the premises, at No. 4 West 20th-st.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO FULL-sized lots, on the east side of 3d-av., 50 feet south of 42d-st.; three-fourths can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 76 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FAMILY MANSION, with all the modern improvements, situated in the most desirable portion of the City; suitable for a large family or institution; would be sold with or without the furniture, as the owner may desire. Apply on the premises, No. 451 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling house No. 4 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.; has Croton and gas throughout the house; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WOULD EXCHANGE for a small place near the City, a house and lot on Rodney-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to WM. WHITMORE, Bank State of New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places on the Hudson River; only twenty miles from New-York City.

BROWN HOUSE, HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON.

A fine large house, containing thirty-two rooms (including bath-rooms), finished in the most substantial manner throughout; also, marble mantles and grates in four first floor rooms, and an excellent heater of furnace, warming the halls throughout the house. Kitchen and laundry ranges in the basement. Gas throughout the house.

The first floor contains two parlors, newly papered in the best manner and style; hall, twelve feet wide, papered in oak and black walnut panel, and Minton tiled; library, dining-room, and kitchen, all with marble mantels; library is of oak and walnut paper, plainly varnished; the wood work throughout the house is finished in oil. Stable for family or carriage horses; Windsor dining-room and library papered and painted to match; also, summer dining-room connected by sun-parlor and veranda, and with stable and to second floor.

The grounds are laid out in walks and planted with a fine variety of large and small fruits, viz.: Cherries, pears, peaches, apricots, quinces, apples and currants, raspberries, gooseberries and grapes, and choice and ornamental trees and shrubs.

There are also two excellent carriage-houses in process of building, with conveniences of water.

For sale also, the COTTAGE adjoining, with half an acre or more of land. Said cottage has lately been entirely thoroughly repaired and put in perfect repair outside and in; consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, pantry, and cellar under the whole; also, a never-failing supply of excellent spring water of the purest quality, and cisterns for laundry use.

Also, a BUILDING LOT for sale on the west or front side of the mansion.

Apply to

J. J. CROWEN,

Builder and Proprietor, No. 343 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Greenwich, Conn., consisting of large house, with all modern conveniences, and every variety of fruit, flowering shrubs and ornamental trees; beautifully situated; five minutes from depot; coachhouse, stables and outbuildings pertaining to a complete outfit if wanted; will be sold separate or together, or part of premises reserved; possession immediately. Apply to THOMAS HOOPER, No. 128 Nassau-st., or R. T. WESTCOTT, on the premises.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE A COUNTRY seat, pleasantly situated on the old road of Bloomfield, east of the village and about three miles from Newark; the house is new, with hard and soft water, and other outbuildings; fine lawn, shade trees, and about 4 acres of land, more or less, as may be desired; a good chance for a gentleman of taste to secure a desirable country residence. Apply on the premises, or to WM. H. CRANE, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA—A FURNISHED COUNtry house, for a season, in summer, with farm, the beautiful landing. The cottage contains 9 rooms, and plenty of cellar room; the farm contains 10 acres, on the high ground, and commands a fine view of the river and the surrounding country; there are also a number of all kinds of fruit. Will be let till April next, or for a term of years. Address ASTORIA, Station D Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—Within easy access of the City, in town for sale with fine views to a small amount. The house is large and well furnished, and has all the modern conveniences; large stable and coach-house, and lawn in excellent order; grounds well planted; kept in the best manner. For further particulars, apply to HOWIE MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., consisting of about 25 acres of cultivated land; fine location; healthy. For information apply to GEO. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; R. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., or to Mrs. E. C. RUSSELL, on the premises.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS AND farms for sale or exchange, in and near the City, over 100 varying from $10,000 to $100,000. For particulars apply to NEWMAN & PITTON, No. 2 Wall-st.

DANCING.

T. H. MARTIN'S

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 722 4th-av., near 21st-st.

ASSEMBLY DANCING CLASSES

Commence at No. 722 4th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Gentlemen's Class at 8 P. M. Misses' Class at 4 P. M. Beginners on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

No. 207 (three), reopens Sept. 24.

The President visits at the school after Sept. 24 to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of Ed fifteen gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—Charles Anthon, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—Henry Drisler, L. L. D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—Wm. A. Peet, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—Thomas Turner, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Bellevue Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. James R. Page, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal—Rev. George W. Bacon, A. M., LL. D.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Trowbridge's, No. 1,257 Broadway; Leypoldt's, No. 411 Broadway, and Barnes's, No. 51 Nassau-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

EDWARDS' PLACE,

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5th. Circulars may be had at 30 Park-row, room 10.

HENRY THOMAS HUNTER,

Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 11th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 228 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Lessons in the above sciences will be made a special selection.

MISS HAVENS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 232 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS KEEN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 28 State-st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14. A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be taught in the most expeditious manner. Experiments will be made in the presence of parents, if desired. Circulars may be had at No. 204 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for Young Ladies and Children, No. 9 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. M. HOWELL A. M., Principal.

Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 23. For Catalogues address Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS YOUNG'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 9 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1868.

Circulars may be obtained at Scribner's bookstore, No. 654 Broadway.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

This Fall term commences Sept. 9.

For circulars apply to

PRINCIPAL

THE MISSES AUBERTS'

School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 19th-st., will reopen Sept. 24.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

No. 25 Fifth-av., corner 19th-st. Opens Sept. 21.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GRADUATE of the University of Cambridge, England, experienced and successful in teaching, is desirous of receiving a few more pupils during the day or at his own residence. Thorough instruction in mathematics, Latin, Greek, English language and literature, French, German and Italian. Highest references. Address S. B., Station C, New-York.

SEWARD FEMALE INSTITUTE—FLORida, Orange Co., N. Y.—Hon. W. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at Dr. Forbes's, No. 218 5th-av., on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September. Circulars can be obtained at R. C. Root's, 5th-av. Hotel, beginning, and at Station D, Fulton-st., No. 40 Walker-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 8 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 21. The Misses BUCKNALL, organized by Professors of eminent ability, in this City, have for many years had the young ladies of New-York successfully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers unrivaled advantages of forty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to

JOHN M. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER'S BOARDing and Day School for young ladies; pleasantly situated; unrivaled advantages; aided by eminent professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; and Rev. R. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 48 Fifth-av., corner 12th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars for callers or for gentlemen. Circulars may be obtained and the Principal seen upon the premises during business hours.

JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.,

Late Senior Partner in firm of Clark & Brownell.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 West 32d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. will be at home to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S School, No. 826 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Packer Institute, will open Sept. 21 with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Chickering No. 652, and at the Institute.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 594 Broadway, one door below 40th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Grawert's, No. 647 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 40th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. DAVIS, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, or to the Principal, Rev. J. B. FAIRBANK. Boarding pupils received during the session. If desired.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Fall term commences Sept. 24.

A. TOWLER,

T. W. DWIGHT,

Principals.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Mrs. HALLOCK'S, 19 Clinton-pl., will reopen for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, Fairfield, Conn., English, classical and military. HENRY P. HIGLEY, A. M., Principal. Circulars may be obtained at the office of the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten will reopen at 25 East 14th-st. Monday, Sept. 21. Until then Miss RUSSEL will be at the school-room, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. every day.

MADAME WOOD'S YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 10 East 16th-st., will reopen Oct. 5. Circulars can be had at the Institute. Address Mrs. G. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fall session will commence on Monday, Sept. 28. Nov. 2. For particulars apply to

D. S. BOWER, A. M., Principal.

MISS BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 36 Washington Square, (Mr. Abbott's, etc.), will open her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 124 West 23d-st.

MLLE. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INforms her friends and pupils that she will resume her lessons in dancing on MONDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 104 Clinton-pl., Brooklyn.

MRS. JNO. W. ELLIOTT'S SELECT BOARDing and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 21 West 38th-st., will reopen Oct. 5. For particulars address MRS. ELLIOTT, Newport, R. I.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Fall and Winter Terms. The autumn session MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1868. Gen. F. T. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

D. P. FENNS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,316 Broadway, two doors below 34th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD T. FENNS.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 41 West 34th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS FONTBONNE'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School, No. 414 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CHILD'S DRAWING CLASS AT MISS CLACKWELL'S, No. 1,195 Broadway, opens Sept. 24. Terms $5.

MISS FENNER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 42 West 32d-st.

MME. A. TRIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 40 East 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 21, at No. 16 West 33d-st., opposite Trinity Church.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 21, at No. 127 West 45th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

(Formerly The Suydam Institute.)

N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVINS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 19 West 38th-st.,

Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September next. The French language will receive especial attention from a native resident teacher from Paris.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 45 and 47 East 20th-st., near Fourth Park, reopens Sept. 21. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and Business. Attention paid to object to learn and speak French without any intervention in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. Visits at a Family Department.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies: No. 59 East 52d-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. A. THRON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 6 East 45th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON

Will commence its first session on MONDAY, October 12th, under the instruction of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, A. M., late of Newburgh, N. Y.

The fine and healthful location is regarded by the Trustees of the superior advantages of their own neighborhood, and not for pecuniary gains, often more than problematical, assert that the patronage of the establishment will be bestowed solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are completely furnished, elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The school-rooms, furnished for the use of the Institute, are well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and at the distance of fifteen minutes from New-York City, by ferry, or half an hour's ride from the City Hall, by the Hudson River Railroad.

Arrangements are in progress to secure the services of

Rev. Dr. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Clarke, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Duryea, Brooklyn.

Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D.D., Maine.

St. Barbe Sneyd, Esq., Connecticut.

Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.

Rev. A. P. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.

Rev. D. D. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. S. Osgood, New-York.

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New-York.

Hon. Wm. Kent, Poughkeepsie.

H. J. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 18 Park-place, New-York, and D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 11 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 West 38th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S

French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 6 West 38th-st.

MISS F. D. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,

No. 203 (late No. 171) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Washington-square, No. 339 (late No. 49) Bleecker-st., corner of McDougal-st. (GEORGE W. CLIFT, A. M., Manager.) Pupils of all ages preparing for business or college, come daily to this institute from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Gentlemen and boys over the age of 16 boarding in families (none in session). Which parents are invited to visit), at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 213 4th-av., New-York.

PRINCETON FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT RED Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and beautiful. Grounds extensive. Every facility for a thorough course of study. Great attention given to the habits of refinement and politeness. Terms $300 per school year. Extra moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. H. L. Bunn, Jr., Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this Institution commences at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law Schools of Harvard, Yale, Albany and Cambridge, England, are admitted to the Junior Class without examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,

Professor of Municipal Law.

TO PRINCIPALS.—ANY RELIABLE GENTLEman about starting a private school, or having one already established, and desiring to locate or transfer, can hear of a desirable opportunity, combining excellent location, good society, and a large patronage, by addressing Mr. E., No. 11 Park-pl.

N. Y. MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—Affording thorough collegiate medical instruction. Begins Oct. 15, 1868. Special instruction imparted to matrons and ladies about to be married. For circulars, prospectuses, address Mrs. M. L. ORGANTAN, No. 29 Hampton-place, New-York City.

MR. CHARLES S. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School and formerly Fellow of Columbia College, will open a Classical and English school for boys at No. 1,214 West 23d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. For circulars or a personal interview address as above.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL.—AT NO. 222 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, or at the school-house, No. 222 Madison-av.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their English, French and German School for young ladies and children, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Attendance at present hours. Those desiring to enter their daughters have only to call at the school.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. JOY CHILTON, Principal.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 Union-square, will reopen Sept. 21. A few day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, FOR LADIES, at Deer Park, Orange County, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. MORTIMER.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING School, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS HALLOWAY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 34 East 33d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. FORREST'S CLASS (OF TEN) Will be reopened, at No. 48 West 20th-st., on Monday next.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR Boys.—Terms, $150 per annum. Admission of all classes. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. SILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS REKKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 9 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their English, French and German School for young ladies and children, at No. 1,041 5th-av., corner 81st-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES MASONS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 1 West 45th-st.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will reopen at 344 Madison-av., corner 44th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE VANOY

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,

No. 9 GRAMERCY PARK,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

M. W. LYONS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 723 Broadway, between 4th and 5th-sts., will reopen Sept. 24, receive a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the previous year, still attending school, returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following parents of the past year:

R. M. Alexander.	Geo. Delmont.	Fred. S. F. D. Morris.
S. Aschenden.	Edmund Dwight.	H. A. Hoff.
Wm. A. Butler.	Parker Handy.	D. S. Schenck.
J. V. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	Rob. Schell.
R. L. Cass.	Jas. Lenox.	Jno. C. Treverbian.
J. M. Cooper.	L. Lockwood.	J. O. Parker.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 25 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

For circulars or further particulars, please apply as above.

COMMAND OF THE PEN.—ANY CLERK having a perfect command of the pen in commercial writing, can always obtain a good situation with a handsome salary; and that command is obtained with absolute certainty by a course of lessons at my room. Day and evening classes now forming.

MACLAURIN, Writing Master,

No. 849 Broadway.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC AT $12 per quarter, by a competent lady teacher, near the corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av. Address Miss E., Box No. 1,218 Post-office.

THE MISSES CARLEY'S PRIVATE school for Young Ladies (formerly removed to 39) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 36 Madison-av.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,226 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 16th September, at 48 East 20th-st.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of families, who want TEACHERS for any of the departments of education, or Teachers of well-qualified candidates at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST.," No. 365 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Teachers are provided with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers are provided with Circulars of good Schools.

Reference—Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Packard, Bartlett; Prof. Gammell, Brown University; Prof. Peirce, Harvard; Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Potter, Printz & Co., and Messrs. Barnes & Burr, Publishers, New-York; Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, Boston; J. H. Willard, Troy, N. Y. Circular and terms applied for with stamp.

C. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,

No. 365 Broadway, New-York City.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A GRADUATE IN an academy or high school to teach the classics, mathematics and French, or any of the branches usually pursued in the regular college courses; a gentleman who is a graduate of Union College and now of the theological seminary preferred. The best of references as to character and ability. Address C. A. H., Box No. 456 Auburn, N. Y. Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DULY QUALIFIED TO teach all the English branches and music, who graduated at a private school and recently passed a first-class examination before one of the Superintendents, desires an engagement where she can give private instruction. She is a native of this City, and has had the best of references as to character and ability. Address C. A. H., Box No. 456 Auburn, N. Y. Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DULY QUALIFIED TO teach all the English branches and music, who graduated at a private school and recently passed a first-class examination before one of the Superintendents, desires an engagement where she can give private instruction. She is a native of this City, and has had the best of references as to character and ability. Address C. A. H., Box No. 456 Auburn, N. Y. Post-office.

A GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED German lady, experienced in teaching, and perfectly competent to undertake the most higher English branches, French, Music and Drawing, desires a reengagement as resident Governess in a private family in the City; unexceptionable references given

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fair of the American Institute.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Scenes—Dramatic Performances, Grand, &c., at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all times.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Marriage; or, The Law of the Foundling.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

IRVING HALL—Fagan's Stereoscope.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Seguin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Beauty and the Beast.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—The Green Monster.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents; except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is ... per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Important details respecting the battle of Sunday near Chattanooga, reached us yesterday morning, but at so late an hour that we could publish it only in a small portion of our morning issue. The information entirely disproves the brief dispatch from Louisville on Sunday night announcing that Gen. Rosecrans had been badly beaten. The battle on Saturday ended in a clear advantage to our army, we having captured most of the artillery and sustained less loss in men than the enemy. On Sunday, at 9 o'clock, the engagement was renewed by the rebels, who massed their forces and attempted to carry the left of our position by a series of fierce onslaughts. These assaults were gallantly and successively repelled, and the carnage on both sides was appalling. Foiled in their object, the enemy a few hours later threw themselves against our right and centre, and succeeded in piercing our line, exposing Gen. Thomas on the left to a terrible flank attack. This advantage *was not long held, however, as reinforcements* under Gen. Granger opportunely arrived, and our broken columns again rallying, with united front they dashed upon the enemy, driving them back, and punishing them severely. Throughout the day Gen. Thomas' corps gallantly held its ground, repulsing the enemy in every attack, but at 5 o'clock, in order to reestablish our lines in a new position, he fell back to Rossville, in the direction of Chattanooga. Our losses in prisoners and wounded are estimated at 5,000. Gen. Rosecrans has determined to concentrate his entire army at Chattanooga. There were indications that the fight would be renewed on Monday night, the date of our last dispatch.

By arrivals from Charleston Bar we have news from that quarter to Saturday last. Active hostile operations had entirely ceased, except in the way of preparation on the part of Gen. Gillmore for future telling blows, although progress in this work was necessarily slow. The navy had not attempted anything since the failure of the storming party at Fort Sumter, and it is reported that the enemy had busily availed himself of this period of inactivity to strengthen his fortifications and harbor obstructions. Expectation that our forces on Folly Island were threatened by the enemy on James Island had occasioned extraordinary watchfulness at that post. The equinoctial gales visited the Carolina coast with great severity, but, fortunately, without serious damage either to the shipping or the troops. Our correspondent sends us an extract from the Charleston *Courier*, which graphically describes the destructiveness of our artillery upon Fort Sumter.

Gen. Grant had so far recovered from the injury which he received on the 5th instant at New-Orleans by his horse coming in contact with a carriage, that he was enabled on the 14th to take passage for Vicksburgh, accompanied by Gen. Thomas and their respective staffs.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Etna* arrived here yesterday noon, with one day's later news from Europe. The London *Post* announces, on undoubted authority, that the Government has ordered the two steam-rams which have been the subject of so much discussion, to be detained; and in relation to the same matter the *Times* is of opinion that in view of the common belief that these vessels are for the service of the rebels, the Government would not be justified in letting them depart from the Mersey. The *Herald* refuses to believe that the Ministry will interfere, and in a characteristic editorial denounces such a monstrous piece of tyranny and placid acquiescence in the outrageous demands of the Federal Government. A French journal describes four suspicious steamers that are in process of construction at Nantes and Bordeaux, evidently designed for war-vessels, and states that they are to be delivered up at sea, twenty leagues from Belle Isle. The journal adds that it is believed the steamers are for the Confederates. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* repeats his assertion that both the recognition of the South and the defensive league between the Confederate, French, and Mexican Governments are decided upon. There was no change in the position of the Polish question. The Cotton Market still continued buoyant and somewhat excited. Breadstuffs were firm and Provisions steady. Consols closed at 93¼@93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting of the loyal young men of New-York, without distinction of party, was held at Cooper Institute last evening, to indorse the nominations of the Union Convention lately held at Syracuse. Col. Elliott F. Shepard occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Judge Hirsteard, of New-Orleans; Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, of Texas; Hon. Henry E. Stanton, Chas. A. Spencer, Esq., and others. The meeting was large, and exceedingly enthusiastic. A full report will be found in another column.

Gen. Burnside, the Washington *Republican* says, tendered his resignation not on account of any personal or political grievances, but from a desire to attend to his private affairs. Having finished his campaign in Tennessee, he thought he might be relieved from service. The President thought otherwise; and at his request Gen. Burnside has patriotically consented to remain at the head of his command.

Boston merchants trading to St. Domingo have not yet received any particulars of the bombardment and destruction of Port-au-Platte, one of the most important ports of trade of that region, by a Spanish man-of-war. From the advices received, however, it is evident that matters are in a bad state upon the Spanish end of the island. A body of Spanish troops had been badly defeated, and sought refuge on Haytian Territory. A courier was sent to Cape Haytien for surgeons to attend to the wounded Spaniards, and a number immediately went forward. In consequence of a number of Haytians on the frontier taking part in the struggle, President Geffrard had issued a proclamation forbidding all citizens of the Republic from interference in the contest, and threatening all such with summary punishment.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* arrived in Delaware Bay on Tuesday, having in tow the famous rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*.

A letter has been received in this City from one of the crew of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, dated Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 22, at which time she was anchored in that port. Nothing later than this can be expected from her, consequently, there need be no fears as to her safety.

A private letter received in Boston states that in the late bombardment of the town of Port-au-Platte, St. Domingo, by a Spanish naval force, one hundred of the townspeople were killed, and a heavy loss of property resulted.

The sales of Gold were 1-32 ₱ cent. lower yesterday than on Monday. Exchange 153¾ ₱ cent. The Railway Stocks were generally lower; New-York Central declined 1-32 ₱ cent. Government Securities firm. Gold finally closed 137⅜ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active and generally cheaper, yesterday. Pork was in lively demand and was steady. Bacon and Lard were less sought after. Teas, Sugars and Whisky were active and buoyant. Cotton was salable at very full rates. Metals were improving. Oils were selling more freely, and advancing. Hay, Hops, Seeds, Wool, Tobacco and Leather were in good request. Whisky was more sought after and was dearer. Tallow and Oil-Cake were freely purchased. Freights were inactive.

The live stock markets are supplied with 5,775 cattle, 700 calves, 12,351 sheep and lambs, and 12,808 hogs. The weather is cool, favoring all kinds of meat trade, and live stock is selling well, cattle and hogs at the old prices, and sheep at quite an advance. The cattle trade holds out remarkably well. After the largest supply ever known last week, we now have 1,200 head above last year's average, and yet about all were sold, and prices suffered no appreciable decline. They brought 1c. ₱ lb. more than cattle sold for one year ago, when there were about one thousand less bullocks in market. A choice drove of Kentucky Durhams averaged over $100 ₱ head on Monday. This was fully 11c. ₱ lb. Good fair steers ranged from 10c. to 10½c., and common cattle from 8c. to 9c., the average of the market being a little over 9c. The cattle would all have been sold had they reached the yards at the opening of the market. Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth 50c. to 75c. ₱ head above the prices reported one week ago. Good fat sheep sell quickly at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., and some extra picked sheep were weighed at 6c.... Live hogs are plenty, but command ready sales at former rates, or 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., live weight.

The Great Battle.

We are now enabled, by telegraphic reports, to obtain a clearer idea of the action fought on Saturday and Sunday last in Northwestern Georgia. The battle was neither a "crushing defeat" nor a "magnificent victory" for the *army of Gen. Rosecrans*, or for the army of the rebels. After two days of very severe fighting and of various fortune, Gen. Rosecrans still held his ground, but his prospects, his losses and the necessities of the situation were such, that on Sunday night he ordered his army to fall back from its advance lines to Chattanooga, at which point, we judge, the whole of it arrived yesterday. What may be the further development of events, we must wait to see.

The Military Bearings of the Georgia Battle.

Whatever may prove to have been the facts and results of the late battle in the northwestern corner of Georgia, we may all find comfort in the reflection that although our winning a great battle just now might bring the Confederacy to the verge of dissolution, our losing one can do but little for its salvation. We are long past that stage of the war in which a single defeat can stay our progress. The fact, for fact it seems to be, that the rebel army of Virginia has been largely drawn upon to supply Bragg with the means of striking the blow under which Rosecrans is now reeling, proves that the surmise which gave them but one army remaining of the various hosts which they possessed, a year ago, is well founded. They have no longer an army of the East and an army of the West, an army in Virginia and an army in Tennessee. When they seek to accomplish great things at any one point, it has to be by forces drawn from all others. This is unquestionably a game in which great skill and judgment, celerity and audacity, may be displayed, and it would be childish to refuse the rebels the credit of displaying every one of these qualities. But, then, it is a desperate game—a game which Generals play rather to save their honor than to retrieve their fortunes. It was probably never played so magnificently, and may never be played so magnificently, as in that brilliant campaign by which Napoleon sought to save Paris after the fatal field of Leipsic. There was something awful in the genius with which, during that terrible month, he shot small masses of raw levies up and down the chord of the arc, in the vain effort to stem the great tide which was gradually hemming him in, and under which he soon after sunk in the court-yard of Fontainebleau. But fortune was still on the side of the big battalions, and proved, for perhaps the hundredth time, that no amount of either energy or ability can, at the close of long wars, make up for the exhaustion of the supply of men.

It is from this that the South is now suffering. Its losses on the battle-field have been enormous ever since the beginning of the war, and its reverses have every month diminished the area of its recruiting ground, so that a levy *en masse* would produce very different results, even now, from those which it would have produced two years ago. At that time it would, if Jeff. Davis had ordered it, have brought almost the whole armsbearing population south of Mason and Dixon's line into the field. To-day it could not, supposing it to be obeyed, bring more than that of five States. But it will not be obeyed even in these; and when matters come to such straits as this with any Power, the ability to raise men by force diminishes in the precise ratio of its need of them. We have the confessions of the warmest Southern partisans that the martial ardor of the people has so far declined, that not only do those not already on the rolls not rush to arms, but half those who are in them skulk at home with the connivance of their friends and neighbors.

So that every battle, whatever its nominal result may be, is a defeat for the South, simply because every battle thins the ranks of the faithful few who still keep the field,—doubtless the choice spirits of the Confederacy. Whether they win or lose, as long as fighting makes gaps in their columns which they cannot fill, the only result of their struggles is to defer for a short time the doom of the Confederacy. If they utterly destroyed the armies of Rosecrans and Burnside to-morrow, it could only be by the sacrifice of three-fourths of that of Bragg, and there would still remain those of Banks and Grant—of Steele, Hurlbut and Dodge, and behind all, the millions of the North. The fact is the game is, for all practical purposes, over. It has been well played, and what we now witness is but the frantic maneuvering of a solitary king, to avoid checkmate on a board crowded with adverse pieces. Every fight which occurs after this is simple butchery, which, though it may gratify the hate or ambition of the rebel leaders, can have no real influence upon the fortunes of the fabric which they have cemented with so much blood and so many tears.

The Effect of Recognizing the Rebel Confederacy.

The whole importance of French recognition of the Confederacy, or of a French alliance with it, lies in its probable effect upon the fortunes of the war, and it is safe to say that this is greatly exaggerated even by those who are least apprehensive of any danger from that quarter. Recognition has been so much talked of, and so often threatened, that a large portion of the public have come to look upon it as something inexpressibly horrible—so much so, that there is hardly a doubt that a well-authenticated announcement that France had recognized the rebel Government would spread a panic through the whole country. People cannot, therefore, be too often reminded that it is a mere piece of etiquette, whose significance is entirely conventional. If we choose to consider it important, it *is* important; if we choose to consider it of no moment, it *is* of no moment. It is on our own nerves that it would be intended to produce all its effect. The position of the Confederates would not be changed by it in anything but the name. Their Minister in Paris would not in consequence of it enjoy a single advantage that he does not now enjoy. He already has access to the Emperor and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs just as readily as Mr. Dayton, or any other Ambassador. What he says is listened to, and treated with just as much consideration as if he were in full possession of all the honors of the Plenipotentiary of an acknowledged Power. All that he would gain by "recognition" would be the privilege of bowing to the Emperor on New-Year's Day, and wishing him the compliments of the season.

That it would give the South much moral support we very much doubt. The South has got far past the stage when "moral support" is of much use. Two years ago, when the laurels of Bull Run were still fresh on its brow, the formal concession to it by any European Power of the rank and honors of a nation would have made it wild with exultation. But "the fitful fever" in which it entered on the war is long gone by. The task has now become one of weary drudgery, in which cheering words are of little use. What it wants now is substantial aid, and nothing else. Compliments that would make a soldier's heart throb with hope and animation on the morning of battle sound rather drearily in his ear when faint and wounded in the evening. A little brandy or a reinforcement is then more welcome than any amount of eulogium. The value of recognition to the South would, in short, depend altogether on *our* manner of receiving it—and there is not an eye in the South, let it be ever so damaged by bad liquor or late watching, that would not be turned upon us the minute the news of it arrived. If it maddened us into active resentment, it would at once become of immense moment, but no sooner.

How we should take it, is a question we need not here discuss. That would depend in a great degree upon the value we set on our dignity as compared with peace and security. The only precedent we could look to for guidance has only an apparent value. Great Britain declared war against France for recognizing the independence of the revolted Colonies of North America, mainly because it was well known that the recognition was but a preliminary to lending them active aid. Whether we should declare war against France for simply recognizing the South, though without any intention of helping them, is one of those questions which in a community like ours it is almost impossible to decide beforehand. So much of our policy lies sleeping in the national heart until the moment comes for revealing itself, that he must be a very bold or a very shrewd man who can foretell what the people of the United States will do under any given set of circumstances. The amusing blunders made by the most sagacious politicians both of the North and South before the war as to the manner in which the free States would receive overt acts of hostility on the part of the Secessionists, is a signal warning of the necessity for caution in making predictions on this point; and whenever Louis Napoleon recognizes the South, we shall probably be guided in our manner of treating it by the way in which the public views it at the moment, and the relation it may happen to bear to the situation in the field. But if it should be accompanied by an offer of substantial aid to the South, we should of course have no alternative but to meet force by force. The difficulties of the Mexican enterprise, however, are so far from being over, and the difficulties which France would have now, as she has always had, in sending or maintaining considerable bodies of troops beyond the sea, would almost certainly confine the assistance she might render to the Confederates to the operations of her navy.

In a contest of this sort, the war we are waging with the South would not labor the least embarrassment. We should enter upon it with precisely the same advantages as if the rebellion were not raging, and we had had two years to prepare a large fleet. Nothing that can be done for the South now, in opening the blockade, would avail it, which did not furnish it men. Ammunition and provisions it notoriously has in sufficiency; but the supply of men is running low, and no diversion in its favor at sea would help it on this point. And if we are not a match for France on the ocean, and if after even one year of naval war we could not leave her much in the same condition in which she has twice been left by Great Britain, it must be because the conditions of success in maritime warfare have been totally changed, and skill, money and sailors, and a huge commercial navy have lost all value for Powers who aspire to the empire of the seas.

The Rebel Army in Virginia.—We entertain not a shadow of doubt, that prior to the Georgia battle, the army of Gen. Bragg was reinforced from the army of Gen. Lee in Virginia; but we do not believe the news officially telegraphed to us this morning, that the corps of Longstreet and the corps of Ewell were both sent from Virginia to Georgia. This would leave but the corps of Gen. Hill, or some twenty or twenty-five thousand men, under Gen. Lee, for the defence of Richmond. The rebels would not thus strip their capital while Gen. Meade, with thrice twenty thousand or more men, was menacing it. If they had done so, it would have been known to Gen. Meade, who would most certainly have acted upon his knowledge. There is a persistent effort in certain quarters at present, to make it appear that the rebels have very few troops in Virginia, and the object of it is to depreciate the sagacity, policy and strategy of the soldier of Gettysburgh. No proof is furnished of the assertion—no plausible reason for such a movement is given; but the bare reiteration is made that the whole, or nearly the whole of the Army of Virginia, has been put under Gen. Bragg in Georgia—or, as the semi-official telegram of this morning phrases it, that the "whole Confederacy was concentrated against Rosecrans."

The probability is that this matter of reinforcements to Bragg, from Virginia, is most truthfully stated in the telegram which we *published a few days ago, to the effect that a division from each of the three corps of Lee's* army had been dispatched to Bragg's assistance. This, with Bragg's other reinforcements, must have furnished him with men enough to attack Rosecrans. It is much more plausible than the other assertions; and it will also account for the statements made by the rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Rosecrans, that they formed part of the corps of Longstreet, or the corps of Hill.

We have no doubt that the rebel army in Virginia is as strong to-day as it was after Gettysburgh—as the products of the late conscription will quite make up for the regiments sent to Georgia.

Rosecrans' Battle.—What does the *World* mean by saying that the Times described the "desperate conflict" near Chattanooga as a "magnificent victory for the army of the Union?" It is absolutely certain that the Times did nothing of the kind. In our article of Monday, to which we suppose the *World* refers, we tried to make a just estimate of the results and bearings of the battle of Saturday—which was the only day's engagement of which we then had news; but we were particularly careful to make no claims that were not justified by the facts that had reached us, or by our previous knowledge of the situation of affairs. While, assuredly, on the one hand, we did not characterize the late battle as a "magnificent victory," neither on the other hand, can we, in accordance with facts, describe it as a "crushing defeat." Rosecrans' army fought a great battle, and fought it bravely. It did not crush the enemy nor was it crushed by the enemy. Gen. Rosecrans held his ground on Saturday night, after the first day's battle, and at the close of Sunday's battle also, he held his ground. If, failing to win a "magnificent victory," he then fell back a short distance to a stronger position, he will probably only remain there until he receives such reinforcements as will enable him to achieve a victory that even a Copperhead will be reluctantly compelled to own as "magnificent."

Vallandigham in Ohio.—We learn from a gentleman who has lately traversed the State of Ohio leisurely, from one side to the other, that Copperheadism is more completely dead and "laid out" than ever was a political heresy in any State, before actual election had consigned it to sepulture. War Democrats are declaring themselves by hundreds and thousands. Shrewd men, who have hopes of future life, do not think it safe to shew the white feather in time of war. So that, between patriotism and selfishness, the hopes of the Copperheads are utterly blasted. But the most striking fact in the Ohio canvass is the extraordinary unanimity and enthusiasm of the women and children for John Brough, the opponent of Vallandigham. While thousands of these persons were seen and heard, in cities and at depots of railroads, waving handkerchiefs and shouting for Brough, never a one had a word for Vallandigham. Judging by the popular manifestations by the wayside, our informant is confident Vallandigham will not be beaten by less than 100,000 majority.

The Warlike Democracy.—It has been much doubted lately whether the Democratic party is a *war* party. No further doubt on the subject need be entertained. Let any one read what its organs are saying of each other, in view of the beating the party has got in Maine, and the conclusion will be irresistible that a violent state of hostilities characterizes at this time the Democratic party. It is emphatically a *war party*.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Mass-Meeting of the Loyal Young Men at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Judge Hierstand, of New-Orleans; Col. E. F. Shepard, F. J. Fithian, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, of Texas, and C. A. Spencer.

PATRIOTIC UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The Candidates of the Union Syracuse Convention Indorsed.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The Fall political campaign was inaugurated last evening by the Loyal Young Men of the City, who, without reference to past political preferences, assembled at the Cooper Institute to indorse the nominations of the late Union Convention lately held at Syracuse. The attendance was not as large as has sometimes been seen in that building, and as will doubtless often again be seen before the campaign is ended; it was, however, highly respectable in point of numbers, and rarely equalled in character and intelligence. It contained a fair sprinkling of ladies—a thing not usually seen at political meetings. A large number of our prominent citizens occupied the stage, among whom we noticed the venerable founder of the institution, Peter Cooper, Collector Barney, Chas. A. Spencer, William Leinbagen, Jr., John Austin Stevens, Judge Hogeboom, Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood, of Texas, Judge Hierstand, of New-Orleans, and many others. Over the platform were suspended banners with the following inscriptions:

"Down with the rebellion—Up with the rights of free labor."

"One flag, one country, one destiny."

"Union and Freedom."

"Sustain our brave soldiers."

The Seventh regiment band was in attendance, and entertained the audience with patriotic music for an hour or more preceding the commencement of the exercises.

Soon after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. S. J. Fithian, who said that the loyal young men of the State of New-York, without distinction of party, recently held a State Convention at Syracuse. In that Convention were represented every county and district in the State. They resolved to give a hearty support, not only to the Government, but to those who, for the time being, might have controlled to them the administration of that Government. [Applause.] For, to pretend to support the Government, and at the same time to oppose every measure which the Government deems necessary to adopt, is a mockery and delusion. [Applause.] The reason it was that the Loyal Young Men's Convention resolved that the men placed in nomination by the Union State Convention, just previously held at Syracuse, were entitled to their support. The meeting *this evening was called together to afford the loyal young men of this City* an opportunity to indorse those resolves. After some further remarks about the relative merits of the two tickets in the field, Mr. Fithian closed by nominating for Chairman of the meeting Col. Elliott F. Shepard. The nomination received the unanimous indorsement of the audience, and Col. Shepard took the stand.

Thanking the meeting for the compliment paid him, he proceeded to say that they had assembled the evening to ratify the nominations of the great Union sentiment of the State. Their platform could be stated in one word—"the Union." They were marshaling with every one who is for the immediate and entire suppression of the rebellion, and against every one who is not. Around us we now behold him representatives of all parties and factions—Democrats, Whigs, Know-Nothings, Republicans, Independents, Bunkers, Barnburners, Hard Shells, Soft Shells, Silver Grays, &c., &c., &c., who were all united in this one great object. Great and glorious as was this object, he was sorry to say there was an organized opposition to it. This opposition was headed by Horatio S-e-y-m-o-u-r—I can't get it out, but you all know who I mean. [Great laughter and applause.] This leading Copperhead of Albany has recently gone through the process of shedding his skin. [Laughter.] But though he make may shed his skin, yet it is a snake still. [Applause.] He has done everything he could to prevent the reinforcement of our armies. By his factious course he has rendered it necessary for the Government to withdraw soldiers from Gen. Meade's army who were needed to fight the enemy, in order to sustain the Government in the execution of its laws in this State. Because at the beginning of his gubernatorial career the papers were not every day announcing victories, he declared the Administration a failure. Now when victories are crowding upon us from every quarter, not excepting Chattanooga, [applause] he kindly says our "armies have lately been successful." By his own powers of reasoning he ought therefore to acknowledge now that the administration is a success. [Applause.] He was aware that this opposition party expected to obtain the Irish vote, but he apprehended they would be mistaken. The Administration was the first friend that the Irish have had for by the Emancipation Proclamation (of which this day was the anniversary,) it had opened new fields for free labor. Not only so, but it had rendered labor respectable in that large portion of the country where it had hitherto been disgraceful. By the enlistment of negroes it would free the country from the necessity of another draft, and thus enable the Irish laborer to remain at home to pursue his customary avocations. Col. Shepard continued at some length to show how the policy of the Administration was for the benefit of the laboring man, and concluded by introducing Mr. Da Cahn, who read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

R. B. Roosevelt, Wm. H. Gilman, John. E. Parsons, John Sedgwick, James E. Carter, H. C. Parke, Edward A. Stansbury, Sidney H. Gay, Robert Murray, William S. Opdyke, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Isaac J. Oliver, Charles C. Finkney, C. S. Nelson, Ira Shafer, T. A. Stout, John O. Johnson, Oswin O'Hara, Harvey T. Cleveland, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Benj. F. Manniere, Amos J. Williamson, Wm. Orton, John F. Cleaveland, Joseph E. Hoyt, Henry Richard, Charles S. Spencer, Robert M. Strebeigh, Samuel Sinclair, Frederick A. Potts, Frederick Knapp, Lloyd Aspinwall, R. B. Minturn, Ward A. Boyce, John J. Shaw, Roger Ketcham, Joseph Symthe, Alexander McLeod, John Taylor, Hiram Ketchum, Edward Robinson, Theodore C. Acton, Martin Thatcher, R. Delafield Smith, Charles A. Dana, Benj. F. Hackney, E. F. Millikin, Robert Tremain, Henry Brooks, Nathaniel Hayden, Shepard Knapp, Nathaniel B. Hoxie, William H. Armstrong, Thomas J. Bacon, James Winter Cattone, Louis L. Delafield, Herman G. Carter, Edward Whitmore, Fred. Elliott, John Hopper, Samuel C. Reid, Coleman Robinson, Samuel B. Hard, R. H. Hoadley, Ira O. Miller, Andrew Williamson, D. F. Lozier, Dr. Louis Natanan, Adolphus Lange, Edward Gilbert, Edmund Kemeck, Herman Roster, F. Maligner, George F. Steinbrenner, Francis Resche, C. J. Steinheimer, Dr. Geo. Schwarzenberg.

SECRETARIES.

Alexander Wilder, Edward Schirmer, George W. Jaques, John J. Silcox, A. Hall, Jr., Chas T. Evans, John A. Harrisenbeck, Wm. Chase Sowers, Chas. W. Goodwin, John M. Robertson, T. C. Van Wyck, Ethan Allen, E. E. Ellery, I. W. Englend, John T. Foster, A. C. Rose, Sydney A. Deane, Herman Deleon, Jesse L. Rustic, Henry Bischoff, George Mazzeda, Dr. E. Bergmann, Gustavus Levy, R. C. Vanderburgh and George E. Kasmire.

Mr. Delafield then read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED BY MR. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

Whereas, The loyal young men of the City of New-York, without reference to their former political action, have this night assembled to proclaim their unalterable devotion to the Union; therefore

Resolved, That we heartily sustain and the Administration for using all the means prohibited to it by the Constitution and the laws for suppressing this wicked and causeless rebellion, and that we regard with suspicion and contempt all those who, while they cry for a vigorous war policy, object to the measures employed for carrying it out.

Resolved, That we speak the sentiment of the whole nation in expressing our unanimous opposition to foreign intervention, whether by friendly mediation or armed assault; that the people approve of the destruction of the Confederate fleet of the so-called Confederacy by any Power or Powers now at war with it, and that they will not tolerate the establishment of any European government on this continent, but insist upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine to its fullest extent.

Resolved, That the American Government does not prosecute this war for the conquest or extermination of the rebels, but for the restoration of the Union. And as it is the first resolve of the people to use every means to crush the rebellion, so it is their warmest wish to welcome back the repentant rebels to their duties as citizens.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to the survivors of the Lawrence Insolency, and to the persecuted Union men of the Southern and Border States, and that we give them our solemn pledge that we will never cease to continue to restore them to their rights and homes.

Resolved, That we invite all men who love their country to unite with us in electing to office those men who—pledged to support the Union—are alike the candidates of the soldiers in the field and in the

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Counties of the noble old Union men in the Northern States, who are the true supporters of the Government elsewhere, to win the glorious victory of the Democratic Convention, and that we pledge to them the Union vote of the City of New-York.

Mr. Fithian then moved a vote of gratitude to the brave men who have left home, friends, and all that is dear to them, to fight the battles of the people to crush out the flames of treason, and to shield them from the fratricidal hands of those who, without sharing their dangers, would rob them of their rights. And that in the name and behalf of this people we tender to them our sincere thanks, and pray that the rebellion be finally crushed, and our war-worn veterans return to happy homes to enjoy the honors they have won, and the liberty and glorious Government they have preserved.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. Parker then arose and said that he desired to offer an additional resolution, which he proceeded to read as follows:

Resolved, That this Civil Servants, in creating a revolutionary and murderous mob in this City as his "friends" and in refusing to cooperate with the National authorities to preserve the public peace and enforce the laws, is entitled to no other "friends" than those whom he has chosen to associate with and encourage, and whom he has now proceeded to punish.

The reading of the above was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, at the close of which the Chairman was requested to read it again. He did so, and on putting it to vote it was unanimously adopted amid the greatest demonstrations of approbation.

The Chairman then introduced, as the first speaker the honorable H. B. Stanton, who, when stepping forward, was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, and delivered a very able speech by review, ing the military situation, the financial situation, our foreign relations, the negro question, etc. He was frequently interrupted with loud cheers.

The Secretary then read a letter from Hon. John A. Dix, which had already been published, in answer to a call to speak at a meeting in the West, and which embodied his sentiments on the present occasion. It censured the tendency on the part of the Democrats to favor peace, which would lead them to take the same position that the Federalists held during the war of 1812; and it denounced the sophistry of those who derided the draft.

A patriotic letter was also read from the Hon. Orestes Ottier. Its sentiments were loudly applauded.

SPEECH OF JUDGE HIERSTAND.

Hon. Judge Ezra Hierstand, of New-Orleans, was then introduced and enthusiastically received. After the applause had subsided, he spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the City of New-York: The enthusiasm which you exhibited at my appearance almost overpowers me to such an extent as to deprive me of the power of thinking or even of speaking. After a residence of thirty-four years in the City of New-Orleans, with but very little absence therefrom at any time, and only one of a period of six weeks at the North, the last year excepted, I am not familiar with the extent of the labors in which I had to pass the northern portion of my country a visit. [Applause.] I appear therefore before you not a stranger, although everything is strange around me, for I adopt the motto that stood at the head of one of your public papers in the City of New-York some years ago, which said:

"No rest—no Utica confines our range—
But the whole boundless Continent is ours."

I realize, wherever I may go, in whatever section of the territory over which those Stars and Stripes float, that I meet my countrymen and friends. [Applause.] Therefore I am not a stranger here, although everything is strange around me. With the questions of your local politics I am necessarily a stranger, and therefore cannot enter into any discussion of the different questions which may present themselves to you with great interest, in regard to the nominations which have been recently made at your State Convention. With the history of the country, and the events which have taken place *for the last few years, I, like the balance of my countrymen pretend to some little knowledge. I have* neither the time nor the disposition to dilate at large upon the various causes and circumstances through which the Union men of the South have passed during the eventful period which has passed over our heads since the commencement of secession. The recital of them would be too long and too painful for me to enter into upon this occasion. There are, however, certain facts connected with it, which, I take it, will be interesting to all; and it is to those that I shall confine the brief remarks that I intend to make. I will open those remarks, by way of introduction, as the institution of Slavery will be the principal subject that I intend to discuss—by stating to you candidly, whatever may be your prejudices, that I have been a slaveholder ever since I have been able to own one, and so far as Slavery exists in Louisiana, am one now. I never had any scruples of conscience upon the subject, for the reasons which I will now proceed to state. The institution of Slavery, in my humble view, was one necessitated by Providence himself for great and wise purposes, and this purpose no doubt was to bring the rude, brutal, barbarous people in contact with a superior civilization, under which they should grow up and be elevated, until they should finally reach a point when they themselves might enjoy the blessings of Constitutional representative liberty. That such has been the case to a great degree among the slaves of the South there is not an intelligent man from the Potomac to the Rio Grande dares to deny. There is more intelligence amongst the negro race of the South than the people of the South are ready to admit. You have only to look at the various statutes passed by the States, which, under the heaviest penalties, prevent the master from teaching his slaves to read and write to realize this, because even there the principle has been acknowledged by the act that "knowledge is power," and by a clause as bloody as those which Draco ever framed. They have tried to repress everything like knowledge from the slave. Along these statutes in the country in which I have spoken, where travel is frequent and where the contact of the negro race with the white population is common, you will find a very considerable degree of intelligence—yes, more real, practical, sound intelligence than you can find in the rural districts of many of the countries that claim to be civilized *par excellence*. But I might go further and say here as I have said from the rostrums of Louisiana, and in the City of New-Orleans, so far as building up a representative Government is concerned, I would rather hazard an attempt to make the slaves of the South to do it than to attempt it with the ignorant peasantry of some of the kingdoms of Europe. [Applause.] They know nothing about any other kind of government. They are reared up and educated—as far as practical observation will educate men—under a system of Republican Government; and you will find many of them who will discuss and talk with you all the principles of political action—yes, and even political tricks—with an intelligence almost equal to that of their masters. [Laughter.] Then again, there is scarcely a plantation upon the banks of the Mississippi, even from the Balize to Cairo, on which there cannot be found one slave who knows practically as much, if not more of the management of that plantation, than his master. [Laughter.]

Slavery became exceedingly popular, and increased as the products of slave labor increased, and as the consumption of those products increased also. They looked upon the institution as their salvation, their own, and it was so beneficial to them, that they imagined that it was to last forever, and, forgetting all the principles of human action, they wielded this matter to their own destruction. (Cheers.) It had gone to that extent that the institution of Slavery—not the negro, for it was you of the North that they called "Nigger Worshipers"—was elevated into a huge, magnificent idol, which they worshiped with a devotion as deep as that of the followers of Juggernaut when they throw themselves beneath the iron car and are crushed to death by it. I said to them, even my fellow-citizens, whilst the bombs of my country's guns were bellowing at Fort Jackson, that they had elevated the institution of Slavery in their minds to such a degree as though their eternal salvation depended on it, and so though they, though heaven itself, was a cotton-field, and its ministering angels were negroes. [Laughter.] Placing this high value and importance upon the institution of Slavery, and perceiving the operations of natural laws in the increase of population in the Free States by emigration from Europe, which was taking place in the Northern Free States, and seeing that a fire was being builded around it which sooner or later would encircle it by a wall through which it could not pass, and coming to the conclusion that the perpetuation of Slavery could only be perpetuated by being extended, the politicians in the South—Soulé and Rhett, with whom I have been in familiar intercourse for twenty years, in connection with the other leading spirits of the Southern country—resolved to precipitate the Southern States into a revolution, as they termed it, for the purpose of breaking up the Government and establishing a new one in the South which should be built upon the institution of Slavery. For it was heralded in the streets of New-Orleans by the very politicians time and again, that in the possession of the article of cotton, and of the slaves of the South, the Southern States, the moment they cut loose from the North, would hold in their hands the great treaty-making power, and that they then could dictate such terms to the world as they chose, because of the dependence of all nations upon their cotton. These are the circumstances which lay at the foundation of this rebellion, and he who talks of a compromise with those rebels talks without reason. (Great applause.) Success, and success to the rebellion alone, is the basis of compromise that they will accept; and a man who talks of compromise with such men is ready to get down on his knees to a set of the most odious and contemptible tyrants the world ever saw. [Tremendous applause.]

A Voice—"How do the Copperheads like that?" [Laughter.]

In regard to the existence of the institution of Slavery itself, I say to you, my fellow-citizens of the North, that there is very little more to be said. The march of the Federal armies, wherever they have carried their victorious footsteps, has put an end to Slavery. [Great cheering.] And now it would have been the result whether the Proclamation of the 1st of January had been issued or not. ("True," "That's

[illegible] Whereas the people of our country have [illegible] limits of the slave, and the contraband in Louisiana [illegible] that portion of Virginia [illegible] upon the question of the Proclamation—is, that Slavery is dead, and the master has no longer any influence upon the slaves for labor. And I have heard this said, too, in this very City of New-York by men who still [illegible] to the institution in that part of the State. The feeling of the overwhelming army returned that [illegible] which otherwise might have been accomplished [illegible] of the Government to attempt to insure a master to his master in any portion of the United States. [illegible] shall I go into an inquiry or discussion of the question, as to whether it proclamation is [illegible] under the rules and principles of War? This audience seems to me almost [illegible] to make it necessary. What are the powers a commander at the head of an army possesses, putting a foreign or domestic foe? He may burn cities, he may lay waste crops, he may take down locomotives and destroy everything that is before him, provided the necessities of success demand the destruction. He may do everything which will tend to conquer and overcome his enemy, except such acts as are regarded as belonging to a system of barbarism. May he not, therefore, if he finds four millions of human beings in the possession of his enemy, who are made subservient to the cause of rebellion, proclaim that they shall be free wherever his victorious army may be? (Great and continued applause.) Is he more justified in doing so? (Cries of "Yes, Yes.") Is he not justified in doing so on the very principle that he is destroying the power of a system which reduces a human being to a chattel, and that he is raising the people to a condition where they will enjoy the position of men? (Cheers.) Therefore, the President of the United States has all the sanction of the principles of war, as well as of the dictates of humanity, to justify the proclamation which has been made. (Cheering.)

But I have been often told, and often told in this City since my arrival here, by some of my friends with whom I have been acquainted, that the great difficulty was in carrying out this proclamation effectively; that it would only have effect in the immediate vicinity of camps which the army might occupy, and that it would have no effect in the other portions of the South. I confess to you, fellow-citizens, that that was a proposition that gave me a great deal of trouble to untie, and I have reflected upon it time and again, even in the silent watches of the night, and, as in the case of some of those propositions which sometimes trouble our minds, until our thoughts upon the subject become confused and we become less capable, perhaps, of thinking on them, the solution to me, although it was confident in its character, seemed impossible. There is nothing in it, on this simple principle, that when this rebellion will be put down by the operation of the armies of the Union, and when the rebels are overcome by the operation of the armies, they will have to acknowledge themselves overcome, and that very moment the Proclamation will be just as effective in Richmond as it is in New-Orleans; and the people at Richmond, although the last battle may be fought at Mobile or Charleston, for the time being the people will feel that the rebellion is at an end, and submit to military rule. The moment that takes place, the proclamation as a military order is effective, and like the sky of heaven spreads over the whole land. [Loud cheering.] There is a solution, and a complete one, and one that is not to be controverted for a moment. [A Voice—"How are you, Copperhead?] Fellow-citizens, I fear that I have detained you longer than the arrangements of this evening's entertainment designed. [Cries of "Go on, Go on."] As I said to you in the outset, the object of the rebellion was success or utter failure. Like the inveterate gambler, they have staked their all upon the issue, and they continue to a certain extent upon the hazard of the die, and they desire nothing but complete success. With them life without Slavery is scarcely acceptable any longer. When you see men with their wives and families abandoning their comfortable homes which they have inhabited for a quarter of a century, and taking their few slaves with them, and leaving everything on earth else entirely behind, as I have repeatedly seen it done in this City of New-Orleans, and the Mississippi River has been left a desert—lands are abandoned, luxurious dwellings left behind, costly furniture and everything else considered as nought if only the owners could make their escape from the approaching army with their slaves, as has been said by Gen. HAMILTON of Texas, and as I have heard others say in the City of New-Orleans, you may depend upon it that the people of the Southern States mean to continue the struggle, cannot on the principle that as it weakening its enemy?

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would take charge of children; is a respectable private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 228 Bleecker-street; can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or waiting, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful, and has good City references. Call at No. 228 3d-st., between 1st and 2d-sts.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or to take care of children; has lived twelve years in her last place; best of references given. Inquire for this week at Mrs. STUART'S, No. 307 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting, in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful, and has good City references. Call at No. 228 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SHAMPTRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and shampooer; can do the latter thoroughly; has good recommendations, and can be highly recommended; is a good hairdresser. Call for three days, at No. 426 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good hairdresser; can do the latter thoroughly; has good recommendations; can be highly recommended. Call for three days, at No. 426 West 52d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young American girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City references given. Call for one week for two days, at No. 329 3d-av., third story, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress. She can be seen for two days at the residence of her former employer, 241 West 40th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable and excellent cook; has lived with the highest families in Europe; can be highly recommended with four years reference from the last family she was in; the first in this city. Can be seen for one evening; family gone to Europe. Call for No. 40 Union-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place; from 20 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, southwest corner of Pinckney and Clinton-avs., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A situation as competent cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has been in the City for eight years. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 135 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, in a small private family; the best City reference. Call for such for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 321 West 30th-st., in the rear, second floor.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of desserts; would not object to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 74 West 30th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has lived for a gentleman's family in Ireland; a situation as chambermaid and waitress would be preferred; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 218 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 477 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do cooking alone; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 124 East 30th-st.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged lady of experience and capability; is a thorough housekeeper and manager; the best reference given. Call, or address M., No. 204 West 19th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant widow woman, a situation as housekeeper in a genteel home; or would go out by the day. Apply at No. 118 Mulberry-st., near Canal.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable young girl wants a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

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A LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER OR LIGHT CHAMBERMAID.—An English Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, well educated and of very pleasing manners and disposition, wishes a situation as above; is a thorough seamstress; has had experience in first families; can be highly recommended. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—RECOMMENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist with chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No. 18 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson wants a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing; is a good nurse. Call at No. 27 Clinton-pl., in the rear; can be seen at 320 East 30th-st. and 2d-av. southeast corner.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, who is a citizen of this country, and is capable of taking charge of a baby a month old, and has no objection to do chamberwork and wash and iron. Call for two days, at No. 226 West 36th-st., 2d floor.

A EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant woman as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most trustworthy and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference, and dislikes to change; has lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 5, corner of James and Front, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; has good references. Call at No. 26 3d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on machine; would take care of grown children or assist with housework if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 613 Broadway, in the drug store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit by system and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Wilson's machine. Call for two days, at No. 204 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 356 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress; is fully competent to take charge of silver, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., until engaged.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as general servant; or plain cook and laundress; washes and irons well; is a good baker; wages 88 to 91. Call at or address No. 141 East 31st-st.

SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN.

SERVANTS FROM THE COUNTRY desirous of securing the most efficient servants, may be immediately supplied with those accustomed to serve in our first Brooklyn families, by applying at MANTING'S Intelligence Office, in the Hamilton Building, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Established under the patronage of the most distinguished families in Brooklyn.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., 30 years established, continues to keep first-class servants for the City or country, of all nations. Excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurse, housegirls, girls for housework, and those totally inexperienced; also coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c.

FRENCH AND GERMAN HELP.—A FRENCH governess, German nurses and chambermaids can be supplied to-day at the Employment Office, No. 6 Citizens' Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

IF YOU WISH REALLY FIRST-CLASS servants, call at HEDELUND'S, No. 201 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, No. 140 Grand-st.

MALES.

A PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale store. Call at No. 21 Willett-st.

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A LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER OR LIGHT CHAMBERMAID.—An English Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, well educated and of very pleasing manners and disposition, wishes a situation as above; is a thorough seamstress; has had experience in first families; can be highly recommended. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—RECOMMENT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; would assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 18 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson wants a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing; is a good nurse. Call at No. 27 Clinton-pl., in the rear; can be seen at 320 East 30th-st. and 2d-av. southeast corner.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, who is a citizen of this country, and is capable of taking charge of a baby a month old, and has no objection to do chamberwork and wash and iron. Call for two days, at No. 226 West 36th-st., 2d floor.

A EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable, intelligent Protestant woman as infant's or children's nurse; will be found a most trustworthy and valuable servant with young children; has excellent reference, and dislikes to change; has lived ten years in one family. Apply at No. 5, corner of James and Front, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as nurse and chambermaid; has good references. Call at No. 26 3d-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American protestant; does all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on machine; would take care of grown children or assist with housework if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 613 Broadway, in the drug store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit by system and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Wilson's machine. Call for two days, as No. 204 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 356 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as waitress; is fully competent to take charge of silver, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., until engaged.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as general servant; or plain cook and laundress; washes and irons well; is a good baker; wages 88 to 91. Call at or address No. 141 East 31st-st.

SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN.

SERVANTS FROM THE COUNTRY desirous of securing the most efficient servants, may be immediately supplied with those accustomed to serve in our first Brooklyn families, by applying at MANTING'S Intelligence Office, in the Hamilton Building, corner Court and Joralemon sts. Established under the patronage of the most distinguished families in Brooklyn.

AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., 30 years established, continues to keep first-class servants for the City or country, of all nations. Excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurse, housegirls, girls for housework, and those totally inexperienced; also coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c.

FRENCH AND GERMAN HELP.—A FRENCH governess, German nurses and chambermaids can be supplied to-day at the Employment Office, No. 6 Citizens' Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

IF YOU WISH REALLY FIRST-CLASS servants, call at HEDELUND'S, No. 201 4th-av., late Beekman & Bedell, No. 140 Grand-st.

MALES.

A PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale store. Call at No. 21 Willett-st.

A ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A situation by a German boy, 17 years of age, as assistant book-keeper; has been in the business for two years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. T. S., Box No. 124 Times Office.

A SHIPPING CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as shipping clerk, by a young man, aged 22 years; has been a clerk in a store; is willing to go out of the City; or would take a situation in light porter; testimonials satisfactory. Address CLERK, Box No. 126 Times Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, to a private family; who understands his business thoroughly; can give the highest City reference from first and last employer. Address M. P., Box No. 3187, Times Office; or can be seen at McNICOL'S livery stable, No. 35 East 126th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Would prefer a country place. Can produce the best of references. Apply at No. 78 West 24th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 16 Stockton-st., at the harness maker's.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single Scotchman, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 149 Grand-st., City or country.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced young man, with the best of references, wishes a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by an experienced gardener in all kinds of gardening, laying out grounds, raising grapes under glass or otherwise propagating, and all kinds of indoor work, as well as raising vegetables, having all kinds of fruit trees and gardening in general; testimonials the most satisfactory; reason for his employer. Call personally or by note to WM. D., 61 Hammersley-st., near 6th, Hoboken.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; is competent in all the branches of the business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the seed-store of Mr. A. Smith, No. 31 Liberty-st.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A single man, married man, or one with small family; wife to be a good cook, &c.; has taken the best of references. Call on or address C. F., at Smith's seed-store, No. 31 Liberty-st., for two days. City or country.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a respectable single man, who can produce highest City references for honesty, sobriety and capability, having lived with first-class families, by whom he can be highly recommended. Address THOMAS, at Mr. Warner's confectionery, No. 760 Broadway, for 2 days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an experienced single man that knows his business well and has the best of City references. Can be seen at Mr. Brown's restaurant, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., for 2 days, will be attended to for five days.

A WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class waiter; is a waiter in a private family; understands his business; has good references from his present employer. Call at No. 874 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., at the drug-store.

THE ADVERTISER, FINDING HIS PRESent income too small, would take charge of a set of books or make collections, or engage in any similar employment at a very moderate salary; the best of references will be given. Address GOOD, Hudson Street Post-office, No. 3,811 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 26, A SITuation in which he could make himself useful; writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick and correct at figures; not afraid to work; would be content with moderate salary. Address G. W., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, as assistant book-keeper or clerk in a wholesale store, manufactory or office; moderate salary no object; is a permanent situation desired. Address JOHN, Box No. 111 Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GOOD BOOK-keeper and writer and quick at figures. Some employment of evenings. Address W. A. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

A CUTTER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS CUTter, to take charge of and do the cutting of a merchant tailor's shop in Broadway, below Canal-st.; one willing to give his entire energies to the business will find more than a mere cutter's position and a permanent situation; none but first-class hands in every branch of trade considered. Address A. B. E., Box No. 3,240 Post-office, with name and references.

A CLERK WANTED.—A CLERK IN A HARDware store. (A man with a family preferred.) No one need apply unless well acquainted with the business. Address, &c., Box No. 123.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT boy, about 16 years old, in an office; must have good references. Apply at No. 60 Beaver-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a steady young Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family; must understand the business and bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 44 9 on 10th-st., from 9 to 2 o'clock.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; none need apply without City reference, at No. 61 Lexington-avenue, West 32d-st.

A SALESWOMAN.—A FIRST-RATE SALESwoman wanted in the cloak department. Permanent situation. Apply to JAS. A. HEARN & SON, No. 77½ Broadway, above Bleecker.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A MILLINERY store to learn the business; 14 to 16 years of age. Call at No. 87 Chatham-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock this morning, up stairs.

COMPOSITORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Five first-class book and job compositors, for steady work, at 34 and 36 cents per 1,000 ems, 23 cents per hour, and $12 per week, which are the advanced rates agreed upon by the employing printers of this City, whose circular will appear in the MORROW. JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 22, 1863.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED LABORERS for Fort Rogers, S. I. Five hundred laborers, apply to Mr. D. S. SHINE, on the Pier at the foot of Canal-st., North River, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

CASH-BOYS.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF SMART lads as cash-boys; wages liberal.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, 14 to 16 years old. Address, with reference. Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED MIDDLE-aged woman to take charge of and assist in the work in a respectable boarding-house for mechanics, near the City. Liberal wages to a proper person. Apply after 10 o'clock, this morning, at No. 7 Lexington-av., 4th door above 42d-st., in the basement.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN TO take care of horses and be generally useful on a place, a short distance from the City. Apply on Thursday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock, at Nos. 9 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 20, third floor.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A FIRE INsurance Company. Applicants will give their names, address and references. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 3,994, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WEAVE ON LOOMS TO make skirt tapes; a good and will find steady employment. Apply at Nos. 227 and 224 Delancey-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING CANVASser. Any one who can command a large trade will be offered liberal conditions. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock at VIDAL & FONTAINE, No. 65 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMer; salary $30 per month. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 8,
At 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, $45.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 100; Letter Heads, $2 per 100; Circulars, in the finest style, 50 cents per 100, and issued in 24 hours. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st., Printers and Publishers, Rooms over the Ledger Office.

THE PAROCHIAL FUND OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York.—Organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1860, to receive and apply the moneys and legacies given to the benefit of the Church at large in the diocese, or of individual parishes, in the support of Pastors, the purchase of glebes, and the building of parsonages, and thus to relieve the evil of an inadequate provision for the parish clergy.

Trustees—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., ex officio; James Roosevelt, Alexander E. Orr, James F. De Peyster, John M. Livingston, Murray Hoffman, John Jacob Astor.

The Diocesan Convention have unanimously approved the scheme, which has been matured with unusual care. The Bishop of the Diocese has advised the Diocese. The plan has my fullest sanction. And has invited the attention of wealthy laymen to the necessity it exhibits in those seeking to bestow, at the Church by gift or devise of moneys and lands.

All remittances of Church collections and other moneys may be made by mail to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Esq., Treasurer Parochial Fund, Bank of Savings, Blackwell's Island, New-York.

And all other communications to the Board of Trustees or Agent, to the Rev. STEVENS REED, General Agent, Office Parochial Fund, St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., New-York.

Office of Parochial Fund, New-York, August, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.

Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commissions allowed.

The Department at Washington having fitted all such Bonds for Coupons, we are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDness.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at Market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, it shall continue to and at agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 25 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKER & BOWDOIN,
No. 72 Wall-st. (corner of Trust-co.

Having been appointed agents for the Public Loans, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKER & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Regular Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF $1,200,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, Boston, Sept. 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,200,000, of "Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, authorized by Chapter 238 of the Laws of 1863, and by an Ordinance of said Commonwealth, approved Sept. 19, 1862.

Said Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November of each year; and the principal thereof will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1867.

The proposals will state the amount of said bonds desired, and the price, per $100 thereof, and the person or persons proposed to be named as the purchaser or purchasers. Checks, payable to the Treasurer, for 10 per cent of the amount bid for, will be required to deposit with the Comptroller, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, October 1, 1863, by the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the Chamberlain's receipt for the deposit, the successful bidders will receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums severally bid for them, bearing interest from October 1, 1863.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Commonwealth Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds of 1867," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids if the public interest should require it.

MATHEW H. HOLMES, Comptroller.
GEO. C. ODIORNE, Quartermaster of Finance.
Commonwealth's Office, September 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing Board of Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 23d day of September inst., until the 8th day of October next.

J. M. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROV. & BOSTON R. R. Co.,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 21, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMpany are hereby notified that the annual election for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's office in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 12 M. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. to the 21st inst.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the securities of the above-named Company, including stockholders and floating debt creditors, are requested to sign the terms of reorganization, and to assign their bonds, in order to participate in the new issue.

CHARLES MORRIS,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1863.

THE BANK OF NEW-LONDON, in the County of New-London, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Cent. Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes, in relation to Banks and Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—STEUBEN VILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All Stockholders of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad County Bonds are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock P. M., for consultation on business of importance to their interests.

JEREMIAH WILBUR,
M. M. ALEXANDER,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest due Oct. 1, 1863, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank-ing-House of Messrs. S. E. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.—An installment of EIGHTY DOLLARS on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the stockholders to receive the instalment dividend on all shares.

E. F. HALL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—Scrip of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York Division, Guaranteed by First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable in April and October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 5 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board of this city.

Reliable collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st., P. O. Box 2,966.
New-York, Sept. 16, 1863.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, on first application, 6-20 5 per cent bonds in all denominations, as per

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 6-20s Loan.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE 1 Oct. 1, 1863, on Bonds of the Ft. Wayne, Jeffersonville and Chicago Railroad, will be paid on and after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at the office of M. E. Jones & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.
Chicago, Sept. 15, 1863.

MONEY TO LOAN.—USE OF SMALL, WELL-furnished house or apartments taken as security for a few months; family small and quiet; good neighborhood; rent moderate. Address, with full particulars, STAPLES, Room No. 2, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. CUMMINGS, No. 40 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
BRANDEW & WARE, No. 12 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP FOR SALE.—GREAT Western, Metropolitan, Orient, Pacific, New-York and Commercial, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. And the United States Government 6-20 has been

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING
No. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Cavalry Pleasure Dragoons,
Overcoats, Mounted,
Company Order Books,
Company Clothing Books,
Company Descriptive Books,
Company Muster Rolls,
Regimental Order Books,
Regimental Letter Books,
Regimental Descriptive Books,
Regimental Order Books,
Regimental Letter Books,
Regimental Order Books,
Regimental Descriptive Books,
Regimental Muster Rolls,
Regimental Order Books,
Inspection Report Books.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time or delivery of same. Samples, signed personally by the responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this City.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Jeffersonville, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) Two horses to be over fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to saddle, reasonably docile, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be attested by the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of a neareat District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
EASTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROPOSALS are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro Point, near this City.

Bidders are required to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also 8 Hathorn, printing press, together with their sizing, water, power and tenement houses.

The sacks to be manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 20, 1863, with an improved addition thereto, antedated March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the Village of Ballston, Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates. A portion of the purchase money can remain on hand and mortgaged.

JAMES W. COOK & SAMUEL E. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS & PATENTEES, &c.—A gentleman of extensive mercantile experience and large acquaintance, is open for an engagement as agent. Has facilities for introducing any new article of manufacture, or scientific invention. Well equally established. If desirable, would become a partner and furnish capital to any amount. Best of City references. Address G, Box 2,711 New-York Post-office.

$1,200.—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS amount of capital can purchase the one-half interest in the stock and fixtures of a first-class business well established that can be made to pay at least 100 per cent and without risk; the party desiring to sell having other business which requires his attention. Friends only will apply at No. 20 4th-av., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, a good drug store and residence combined, together with a physician's practice. Connected with the store is a two-story dwelling, a barn and an acre of ground, located in the centre of a beautiful village, one hour's ride from the City of Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of JAS. T. FOWLER, No. 99 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves Boston for Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Stone, leaves Boston for Liverpool.

First Cabin Passage.....$100 00
Second Cabin Passage.....35 00

FREIGHT OR STEERAGE.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....35 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

All Liverpool cargo to be sent to Liverpool dock.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for gold, silver or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL, via SCOTIA, Cove Harbor, Conception Bay, will sail from the corner of WEDNESDAY next.

A steamer will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail Oct. 7.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.

The splendid CITY OF CORK, 2,400 tons, will sail or be ready steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at ten o'clock A. M.; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN. (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....Sept. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Oct. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....Oct. 10
And Every Alternate Saturday, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

Rates of passage as follows:

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First cabin to Paris.....90 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....40

Tickets can be purchased here to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Drafts from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, £15, £20, £25 and upwards. Those who wish to send for their friends can procure drafts at the Company's office. For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC ISLES ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 3,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ANGLIA
will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Oct. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in Gold or its equivalent in currency:

From Cork.....$65
Intermediate.....60
Steerage.....40

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $80, $90, $100, $120.

For passage, apply to
ISAAC BELL & SEARLE,
No. 2 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the splendid steamer or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and mails.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	From	Commence	Sail.
LOUISIANA.....2,000	Breaking.	Oct. 5.	
VIRGINIA.....2,000	Frame.	Oct. 15.	
CAROLINA.....2,000	Roberts.		

These ships have been all built under the inspection of the United States Government Inspector, and by the Society of Iron Shipping; they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }

Diet and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The National Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

DAMASCUS

Capt. Brown, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec early

SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, cabin, $80; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30, including provisions. Will be payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

SAML. S. HARLAN, General Agent.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ARMER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.

☞ No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....12th October.
MONDAY.....9th November.
MONDAY.....7th December.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P.....$40
Passage money—To Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞ No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon.
The splendid new
ILLINOIS, 3,000 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. M. CARRIGUE, No. 177 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The first-class, full-powered iron steamer VIRGINIA, Capt. Meeker, will be dispatched from Pier No. 48, East River, on FRIDAY, August 28, 1863.

Freight taken at the lowest rates. Superior cabin and steerage accommodations, at very low rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. W. COMMERAL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B. The second steamer EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans SATURDAY, Oct. 10. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES H. TAYLOR, No. 181 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP EAGLE, FOR HAVANA, positively will be unavoidably detained UNTIL THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, to obtain those she will positively carry.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
THOMAS C. ROMER, Notary Public, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., attends to procuring passports for Department at Washington. Office hours, 9 to 4. Consulate-st., Room No. 20.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Persons procuring passports for Department at Washington, D. C., will find it to their advantage to call at WILMARTH'S Foreign Exchange and Passport Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 20.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PONY, GENTLE AND KIND for ladies and children, the saddle or single harness; is large quite a pet. Can be seen at Cassin & Tucker's Livery Stable, No. 43 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—A SORREL MARE, EASY UNDER the saddle, and has been used for the last year by a lady; is sold for want of use; price $150. Inquire of E. WILLIAMS, No. 807 Broadway, from 9 to 4 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—At the last exhibitions of enameled furniture in all cases stood first; walnut and rosewood. Also and ornamental furniture, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 207 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chamber sets, white enameled, with gilt and colored stripes and ornaments, plain and rich, at reasonable rates. LEBRETON'S, No. 24 Canal-st., opposite Washington. Established 1825.

MILITARY.

DRAFTED MEN WHO HAVE APPEARED before the Provost-Marshal to obtain a hearing, previous to the appeal, are entitled to receive at their hand-quarters on the following days, at the hour and place stated as follows:

First Ward to appear WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 23 and 24.

Second Ward to appear FRIDAY, Sept. 25.

Third Ward to appear SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Fourth Ward, to appear MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 28 and 29.

Fifth Ward to appear WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

Sixth Ward to appear FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 2 and 3.

Eighth Ward to appear MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 4 and 5.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal 6th District, N. Y.

DANIEL McFARLAND,
Commissioner Board of Enrollment.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE ENTERING THE REGIMENT.

Apply to the County Subsistence and Relief Committee, Nos. 11 and 13 Chambers, Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, MAYOR,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller,
JAMES T. BRADY,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. E. DEHART, Supervisor,
WM. R. TWEED, Supervisor,
COMMISSIONERS OF
GEN. P. THOMPSON. } CLERK.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
City-st., southwest corner of West 41th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, the following act of Congress and Proclamation of the President based upon the same, is published for the information of all concerned:

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

An Act Relating to Habeas Corpus and Regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases. Approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, no military officer shall be compelled, in response to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him or by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, in writing, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him, or by authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the same, so long as such suspension shall be continued by the President, or such officer as he may authorize to make the same.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Constitution of the United States has conferred upon the President the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and, whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and, whereas, by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever in the judgment of the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and, whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval or civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy; or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in the service of the United States, or any of them, are guilty of resisting military draft, or of any rebellion against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or of any insurrection, or of any disloyal practice against the United States; and whereas all citizens of the United States who shall be duly drafted and mustered or enlisted or commissioned in the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall resist the same, or who shall desert the said service, are subject, by the laws and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations governing the military or naval service, to the jurisdiction and authority of courts-martial and military commissions; and whereas all persons who may be subject to the jurisdiction, process, sentence and penalty of courts-martial and military commissions, as aforesaid, are not subject to the jurisdiction, process or mandate of any court of the United States, or of any State or Territory, during the continuance of the present rebellion with any force sufficient to organize courts to enforce their lawful jurisdiction, or to execute the lawful sentences and processes of such courts, over such persons; and whereas the Courts of the United States, by reason thereof, are prevented from executing the laws of the United States in the customary manner, at the commencement of the present rebellion, over persons amenable to military law, or the rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations governing the military or naval service, as aforesaid, and yet the said courts are open for the trial of such persons as may be lawfully subject to their jurisdiction, and yet fully competent to the trial and punishment of such persons, and the employment of military force to aid the said courts in the performance of their functions is authorized by law; and whereas the public safety requires that the said courts should, in the cases aforesaid, be bypassed, and persons amenable only to military law, or the rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations governing the military or naval service, as aforesaid, be tried by courts-martial or military commissions: Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the said writ of habeas corpus is suspended by myself throughout the United States, in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval or civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy; or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in the service of the United States, or any of them, are guilty of resisting military draft, or of any rebellion against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or of any insurrection, or of any disloyal practice against the United States; and I do hereby declare and make known that all persons who shall be duly drafted and mustered or enlisted or commissioned in the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall resist the same, or who shall desert the said service, are subject, by the laws and Articles of War, to the jurisdiction and authority of courts-martial and military commissions; and that all persons who may be subject to the jurisdiction, process, sentence and penalty of courts-martial and military commissions, as aforesaid, are not subject to the jurisdiction, process or mandate of any court of the United States, or of any State or Territory, during the continuance of the present rebellion with any force sufficient to organize courts to enforce their lawful jurisdiction, or to execute the lawful sentences and processes of such courts, over such persons; and that the said courts are prevented, by reason thereof,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER BY THE ETNA.

Another Rumor of Confederate Recognition by the Emperor.

Four Steam Clippers Reported Building for the Rebels in France.

THE FLORIDA STILL AT BREST.

Seventy-five of her Crew Gone to England to Man Another Pirate.

The Question of the Rebel Rams Still Under Discussion.

THEIR DETENTION FULLY DETERMINED ON.

Aspect of the Mexican and Polish Questions.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. McGHEAN, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *City of Washington* reached Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th and the *Kangaroo* arrived there the same day.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A PROTEST FROM THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The following memorial from the Union and Emancipation Society, on the subject of British shipbuilding for the Southern Confederacy, has been forwarded to the Foreign Office by the President, Tom. B. Potter, Esq., of Manchester:

To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Union and Emancipation Society humbly showeth that in the month of March last your memorialists brought the subject of shipbuilding for the so-called Confederate States of America under the notice of your Lordship; that your memorialists feel called upon, as loyal British subjects, having regard to the honor and best interests of the country, again to implore your Lordship's earnest attention to a matter of the most grave and pressing importance—the building of vessels of war in British dockyards intended to prey upon the peaceful commerce of a friendly nation with whose citizens and Government we desire to remain on terms of amity and goodwill. That your memorialists, being with hopeful satisfaction the steps taken by Her Majesty's Ministers, in the case of the *Alexandra*, to put a stop to these dangerous proceedings, believing that such action would deter the offending parties and others from their reckless course, at least while the case was pending final decision. That your memorialists have been informed that on Saturday last, the 29th of August, a powerful iron-clad steam-ram was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Laird, as Birkenhead; that a companion war vessels of similar construction was launched by the same firm a few weeks since, and that both vessels are now fitting out in the graving docks, and are nearly ready for sea. That the circumstances under which these vessels have been built and launched, together with the open declaration of Mr. Laird on the subject of shipbuilding for the so-called Confederate States of America, have created a strong conviction in the public mind that such vessels are intended for the use of the said Confederacy. Another iron-plated war vessel, your memorialists are informed, is being completed in the Clyde, destined for the same illegal service and purpose. In view of the proceedings already taken by Her Majesty's Government to vindicate our national good faith and the power of British law to suppress these illegal and dangerous practices, your memorialists cannot doubt but that your Lordship will take immediately the necessary steps to detain these iron-clad steam-rams until full investigations have been made respecting their destination. Your memorialists venture to say that should these iron-clad war-ships be allowed to go to sea, and should they eventually be employed either to break the Federal blockade or prey upon American commerce, the peace now happily existing between this country and the United States will be seriously jeopardized. Your memorialists are also convinced that if the cause which the builders of these ships are pursuing can be continued with impunity, a most dangerous precedent will be established which may be hereafter used against the commerce of this country should we ever be involved in a foreign war. May it, therefore, please your Lordship to order a prompt investigation into the matters referred to, and bring the law to bear with vigor so prevent all such hostile acts against a friendly Power. And your memorialists will ever pray. Signed in behalf and by order of the Executive.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, President.

Union and Emancipation Society, offices No. 31 Piccadilly, Manchester, Sept. 1, 1863.

A PROTEST FROM THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has sent to Earl Russell the following memorial on the subject of fitting out of steam rams for the Confederates:

No. 27 New Broad-street, E. C., Sept. 4.

To Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

MY LORD: The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society feel constrained to address you on a subject which has for many months claimed their attention, and which appears to them to be one now requiring immediate action on the part of Her Majesty's Government; they refer to the construction and equipment of vessels-of-war in the Mersey and in the Clyde, and particularly of two steam rams with turrets, intended for the rebel or Confederate States of the American Union, to be employed against the commerce of a Power with which we are at peace.

Your Lordship is aware that the society has for its object the extinction of Slavery wherever it exists; wherefore they cannot view without deep concern the attempt by force of arms, which is being made by certain parties in the United States to constitute a new and independent republic, formed of Slaveholding communities, with the open avowed object of perpetuating and consolidating Slavery as an institution; nor regard without apprehension the material assistance which is being extended to them by the equipment of war vessels in British ports, in direct violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, and of the Queen's proclamation. Although the Committee could urge many urgent reasons for Government interference in the present case, they consider that an Anti-Slavery grounds alone such interference is justifiable; and they therefore respectfully but earnestly entreat Her Majesty's Government peremptorily to prohibit the departure of the two steam rams referred to, until the commissioners shall produce satisfactory evidence that they are not intended for the rebel or Confederate States. I have the honor to be my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, on behalf of the Committee,

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE SHIP-BUILDERS.

From the London Times, Sept. 8.

It is to be hoped that the announcement of a morning contemporary may prove correct, and that the steam-rams now lying in the Mersey have been seized by the Government officers. It will not be doubted even by Mr. SEWARD, that throughout the present war Lord RUSSELL has done whatever he could to maintain an honorable neutrality. Unhappily a considerable number of persons in this country, especially in the upper and middle classes, have displayed an extraordinary and even indecent sympathy for the South. * * * Eminent shipbuilders have thought it no sacrifice to combine with Confederate agents to build war vessels for the South. Instead of co-operating with the Government to maintain the neutrality of the country, instead of clearly ascertaining the purpose and destination of the vessels contracted for, they profess to have studiously avoided all such inquiries; they have refused to furnish the Government with any information, and have even aided and abetted in the fraudulent escape of the vessels whilst under surveillance. No doubt, if such men as Messrs. LAIRD are bound by no other obligation than that imposed upon them by the strict letter of the law, they were justified in thus acting. No criminal is bound to convict himself; no man whose property is liable to forfeiture can be called upon to give evidence which will lead to forfeiture. But it has been thought by some that a British shipbuilder and a member of the British Parliament might claim a higher position than that of a suspected criminal. Such a man might be expected to know that the Foreign Enlistment act was founded upon the well-known principles of public policy, and that every man of any public spirit was bound to assist the Government in carrying that policy into practical effect.

MERCENARY BEAK BUSINESS.

From the London Star, Sept. 8.

We trust the announcement of the Morning *Post* that the Liverpool steam-rams are to be stopped has not been made without due authority. The intelligence is as gratifying, that we wish the Government had conveyed it to the public more unequivocally, its signature so as to have removed every trace of doubt. On the hypothesis of its truth, we congratulate Earl RUSSELL upon the decision to which he has arrived, but wherein Institution, if we may judge from his reply to the Emancipation Society, but a hesitation happily removed by the additional light which he has received from the statements of the Press. * * We confess, on calmly reviewing of these things, that we look with dismay to the prospect of war with the United States, whatever the cause or confederacy which may draw the sword from its sheath. But to rist such a calamity in order that mercenary shipbuilders might get rich upon the spoils of the slave, or because paltry legal quibbles assumed a greater importance in the eyes of our rulers than the vaster issues of war, we should regard as the consummation of wickedness and folly. It is then we hail with peculiar pleasure the announcement that Government is at length awakened to a sense of duty. Better a thousand times to run the chance of making prisoners of suspected vessels which may not after-wards be legally condemned, than by hesitation in this pressing emergency to incur the certainty of creating irritation and alienation in the minds of a brave people suffering under misfortune such as would certainly ripen into overwhelming disaster.

A COMPARISON COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. LAIRD.

From the Manchester Examiner, Sept. 9.

MR. LAIRD'S course as Confederate shipbuilder is not to run smooth. He has, probably, received an intimation ere this that Government has placed an embargo on his steam-rams, and that before they can be allowed to leave the Mersey they will have to run the gauntlet of a British jury, which will not be a pleasant ordeal to a very indignant at the interruption thus offered to the prosecution of his trade, but he has, surely, none but himself to blame for it. When people, instead of honestly endeavoring to obey the law, set themselves by all fortuitous methods to evade it, they must take the consequences. The public have no pecuniary interest in shielding such offenders. If one law may be evaded, why not another? When Manchester are familiar with the doings of a set of men who are known as the "Long Firm." Their business is to spoil and cheat their neighbors, without rendering themselves amenable to the law as they go. They achieved remarkable success in this line of adventure. They have pocketed in the "grass" many thousands of pounds by sheer fraud, yet in very few instances have they laid themselves open to a conviction. The whole secret of their success is that they know how to evade the law. We do not for a moment suppose that Mr. LAIRD would countenance to become a member of this swindling fraternity; *but so far as he is arguing to evade the law he is really imitating their simple dodge.*

A TRUE PROTEST.

The London *Morning Herald* refuses to believe the statement of the *Morning Post* that Government has decided to detain the steam rams launched by Mr. LAIRD in the Mersey—and in a characteristic editorial denounces such a monstrous piece of tyranny and placid acquiescence in the outrageous demands of the Federal Government.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE MEXICAN FLAG AT HALF-MAST.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Sept. 6, 1863.

We are assured that the Mexican (Juarez) flag which floated in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes over the Yankee Consulate at Frankfort, has been, on the remonstrances of M. SALIGNAC DE FENELON, hauled down since the break-up of the Congress, *but whether at the suggestion of the Paris Embassy for Washington, or in a fit of returning discretion by the local functionary,* does not appear. *No very pointed provocation is wanted just now to precipitate the whole power of this Empire into the Confederate scale,* not in the old game of brag and bluster likely to be effective in this case. At the Cabinet Council of last Saturday, it is said that M. FOULD *developed his plans for issue of a loan, to be contracted jointly by France and the new Transatlantic monarchy, on the security of the Sonora silver mines,* the first charge on this operation being the war indemnity of 170 millions, stated by the very Member of the Council of and been long since understood that the particular *mines in question, with territorial access thereunto through the California Gulf, constituted the paramount holding,* cut apart for the liberating or conquering Power. Access to Mexico from the Pacific Ocean seaboard is what France can more securely retain, than intercourse through the opposite gulf, in the daily foreseen event of naval obstructions from the North; and there is no opposition here to undertake the difficulties which the Precedence of a Transatlantic throne have created for this country.

REBEL SHIP-BUILDING IN FRANCE.

The *Phare de la Loire* states that two steamers are being constructed at Nantes, the object and destination *of which are surrounded with mystery.* The vessels are eighty metres long, are to have engines of four hundred horse-power, will carry twenty-two guns, and their guaranteed speed is to be fourteen knots an hour. Speed would appear to be one of the main objects aimed at in their construction, as they are remarkably narrow, and their stems are said to be as sharp as the blade of a razor. A very suspicious circumstance in connection with them is, that they are to be delivered up at sea, twenty leagues from Belle Isle. It is generally believed, the *Phare de la Loire* says, that these vessels are intended for the Confederates.

The Manchester Guardian, of Sept. 9, says:

There are rumors that Bordeaux and Nantes shipbuilders are constructing *four war steamers for the Confederate service*; but it remains to be seen whether there is any foundation for these rumors, and whether the French Government will pay any attention to the remonstrances which may be expected to be made by the Federal envoy.

THE FLORIDA.

From La France, Sept. 7.

The Confederate cruiser *Florida*, at Brest, has been informed of the decision come to by the Government respecting her. Her commander has entered into arrangements with a ship broker, in order to procure all the supplies he stands in need of. On the 5th, 75 men were landed from the vessel, and have taken their departure for Edinah, *for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the crew of another Confederate vessel constructed on the model of the Florida, and which is now ready to take the sea.*

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* repeats his former assertion, that both the recognition of the South and the offensive league between the Confederate, French and Mexican governments are decided upon.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sept. 7.

I now believe that the *Débats* is substantially right when it laughs at the whole story of the Russian constitution and the Russo-Franco-Prussian alliance. The *Presse*, which yesterday made a show of fight against the Government of Alexander, now "caves in" ignominiously in the following paragraph:

"We have reason to fear that the party which will bear of no compromise has once more got the better in the councils of St. Petersburg. Some reforms, no doubt, would be conceded to us, but they are far from having the character which the authors of the projected constitution desired. We are assured that Prussia continues to make serious efforts to effect a good understanding and a pacific solution, but everything depends evidently upon Russia, in whose hands alone the future of this great question remains."

The truth seems to be that some few days ago Prussia, frightened at the leading part which Austria was taking in the Germanic Confederation, made a desperate attempt to get up the alliance which has been so much talked about, and France, glad of an excuse for the inaction which, for many potent considerations, she had resolved upon with regard to the Poles, affected to lend a willing ear to a combination which she knew all the time would end in smoke. It is quite true that the initiative which gave rise to all this stir was taken by the Prussian Minister, M. DE GORTZ. Frantic at the shows of revenging herself on Austria for the demonstration at Frankfort, employed that diplomatist to beg the Cabinet of the Tuileries to suspend the publication of the three notes on the pretext that Russia was disposed to make concessions. But all this while Prussia was acting without the authority of France; and the latter Power does not mean to accompany any one of all. The Emperor assures us which she still professes an intention to take, as soon as the Poles lay down their arms," are merely those which were prodigally promised of the Czar's mere motion in the GORTSCHAKOFF dispatches, which the three Powers have condemned as unsatisfactory.

PRAYERS FOR POLAND.

From the London News, Sept. 7.

A communication from Rome gives the text of the edict of the Cardinal-Vicar ordering a solemn procession and public prayers in favor of Poland. The edict, after briefly stating the reasons which exist for offering up special prayers to God for nations, says:

"The will of the Holy Father is that on this occasion special prayers shall be recited for unfortunate Poland, which has come with grief and now become a scene of carnage. The Polish nation, which has always been Catholic, and, as it were, the bulwark of Christianity against the invasion of error, certainly deserves that she should be prayed for, in order that she may be delivered from the evils with which she is overwhelmed, and that she may, while never losing her distinctive character, remain faithful to the mission which God has given her, to guard and maintain

religion, with the unfortunate events of all times of which the nation is conscious, the sufferings of the Catholic faith and the religion of their forefathers."

The prayers were to be on the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and all the secular clergy of Rome were to take part in it. The picture of the Saviour is to remain exhibited in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore until Sunday, the 13th, and will then be carried back in procession to St. John de Lateran, where it will be exhibited until the 16th. During that time all the religious congregations without exception are to make a professional visit to the two churches.

WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA.

The *Neuste Nachrichten*, of Vienna, says: "The Polish question is again assuming first-rate importance. People are speaking of an immediate war not against Russia, but against Austria. Should these threats be realized they would, it must be confessed, be the worthy termination of all the silliness and all the quackery which have hitherto characterized the course of the negotiations on the Polish question. Let us wait. We cannot believe any danger on the part of France, except in the event of this Power seeking, in concert with Russia, to precipitate a solution of the Eastern question. As to Russia, if she desired to make a similar war on her own account, we should be ready to take up the glove. Our brave armies would surely experience real pleasure in hurling back into their dens those Muscovite bears who cannot make head against the Polish insurgents, except in the proportion of ten to one. We cannot understand, moreover, how Russia, in the midst of the internal complications under which she labors, could engage in an external war."

THE AGREEMENT UNCHANGED.

The Paris *Pays*, in an article signed by the Secretary of the paper, while criticising the disagreements of other powers relative to the Frankfort Congress and the constitutional scheme attributed to Russia, says that the incidents of the Frankfort Congress have neither interrupted nor changed the Agreement of France, Austria and England upon the Polish question. They have, however, caused an exchange of views which has brought to light a point of contact and an agreement of opinion between France, Prussia and Russia, creating greater facility for a friendly and satisfactory solution of the Polish question without exciting fresh embarrassment in the general situation."

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* contains the following article as to the intended Russian reply to the three Powers:

"After long hesitation the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has decided to reply to the notes of the three Powers. The replies of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will more especially to view the special memorials of the French note, which discusses the origin, the value, and the extent of the territorial rights of Russia over Poland, and which establishes that the Convention arranged at that epoch among the partitioning Powers did nothing but put in practice and develope resolutions previously settled by all the signatories of the final act of Vienna. For the rest the Russian Government has no intention of contesting the competency of the Powers to concern themselves with the regulations of the affairs of Poland. The real object of the Russian replies will be by satisfaction to prepare the Powers to accept the concessions which it proposes soon to make, as satisfying fully the just demands made by the Poles to the Czar ALEXANDER with respect to his Polish subjects."

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE THRONE.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, in denying most peremptorily, "from information derived from authentic sources," the report that the King of the Belgians sought by his consent to oppose the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, gives an explanation of King LEOPOLD'S views:

"A few days ago, it is said, King LEOPOLD, speaking to a high personage from whom we have these details, declared that he understood perfectly that the presidential election before to be by force of a nature to impel the noble ambition of a young prince so richly endowed with the qualities which make great kings. His majesty added, that diplomacy, far from interposing obstacles to the establishment of the new throne of Mexico by conditions which would necessitate long and thorny negotiations, ought, on the contrary, to show itself tractable in presence of the enthusiasm which his candidature excites among the Mexican people. 'In our days,' added the august personage, 'the establishment of a throne is not a question of dynasties, but of principles. The duration and stability of thrones is to be found in the personal aptitude and merit of the Sovereign; and in this respect, can any, with a just and legitimate pride, no candidature is comparable to that of my son-in-law.'"

THE DEBT.

The London *Times*, in its City Article says the belief gains strength that a general arrangement of the Mexican debt will be proposed under French auspices, but it is not likely that any definite conditions will be announced until the acceptance of the throne, and the formation of the new Government shall have been formally notified.

There had been a slight reaction in Mexican Stock on the London Exchange, owing, it was said, to sales by Dutch houses, with a view of realizing profits.

FRANCE.

The Emperor would preside at a Council of Ministers for the last time on the 9th, as he would leave Paris for Biarritz on the 10th inst.

The Paris Bourse on the 8th was dull and lower. Rentes declined to 67 f.

ITALY.

Five brigand chiefs and 250 of their followers had given in their submission to the Government of Victor EMANUEL.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

The London *Times* Paris correspondent, writing on the subject of the French occupation of Mexico, says that the Federal Government of America may as yet have taken no official steps to the matter, but numerous private letters from America express the strong dissatisfaction felt at the proceedings in Mexico and the conviction that the Government at Washington reckons on not allowing the arrangements that have been made to remain long as they are without very serious notice being taken of them. The position that the French Government finds itself in is difficult and delicate, and you may depend that the Mexican affair is at this moment the principal subject of its thoughts and anxiety.

The *Star* says, we are able to state, on *undoubted authority, that the Government have ordered the two steam rams which have been the subject of so much controversy to be detained.*

The *Times* had a leader in answer to a letter from a correspondent, who contends that the two ships in the Mersey supposed to be for the Confederates should be seized. The *Times* remarks, in reply, that the necessary legal proofs are still wanting; but concludes by saying: "After all, however, perhaps our correspondent is simply expressing a desire (which, we have no doubt, is pretty generally felt,) that the Government would cut a vexatious knot by detaining the two steam rams, and trusting the case to a trial. However, that is a matter for the Government itself to consider. There is a very common belief that these vessels—to whatever order they were originally laid down, or to whatever nation they may be immediately passed—are destined in the end for the service of the Confederates against the Federals. There is an unusually general impression that if we were in the position of the Federals, and had suffered as they have from the operations of such vessels, we should be unlikely to take the matter quietly—nor can we say but that we should expect to find much counterpoise to those opinions in any sympathy for that commercial adventure which selects channels of such equivocal propriety. We, the ministers, defend no such vessels, we do not think they would be justified in doing so; but the question entirely depends upon the evidence, which can only be known hereafter.

VERY LATEST PER ETNA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of to-day denies the rumors published by the foreign Press, concerning the new arrangements by Russia relative to the Polish and German affairs. Speaking of the alleged radical reforms and new alliances, it says: "The conclusions drawn from these pretended advices are as false as their premises. In Poland, the Emperor, whose sentiments on the Polish question have not changed, considers his first duty to be the reestablishment of solid and material order, founded on the ground subverted by anarchical passions. From a diplomatic point of view the Government remains determined to fulfill its international obligations, and at the same time to maintain the rights of Russia within the limits of treaties. As regards German affairs, Russia sympathizes with the union or strength of Germany, based on the interests of all the States of which that country is composed. Russia has no more reason to provide against the dangers which might result to her from Germany, than Germany

had to feel herself in the past threatened by Russia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD will return to America, on Saturday next, in the *China*. The contract for the manufacture and laying down next Summer of a good submarine cable, between Ireland and Newfoundland, was signed on the 8th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued quiet. Consols on the 8th were at 93¾.

There was a fair demand for discount, at 3@3½ per ct. and.

American Securities steady.

The Times says in view of the gold which has already been distributed through the country, to an enormous amount for harvest purposes, shall begin to return to the Bank, a reduction in the rate of discount at that establishment can scarcely be delayed. The gold shipments reported from Australia by the last mail were rather larger than usual. Several early arrivals are to be expected from New-Zealand, and the indications are to that the remittances to this country from New-York must steadily continue. The diversion in the California supply to London is also a point that will operate permanently, and at this moment there is a large amount of bullion on the Atlantic, and Mexico may immediately make a considerable increase in the monthly supply of specie by each Mexican steamer. Meanwhile the important fact remains that the rates of discount are higher in London than at any of the rival cities of the continent, so that there can be no tendency for an early considerable efflux of Europe of the amounts we are now accumulating from America and Australia, therefore the conclusion seems unfavorable that throughout the Autumn there must be an almost uninterrupted increase of the amounts of capital seeking employment.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 9—P. M.

COTTON.—The sales of the past three days (including to-day) add up about 25,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The market has been buoyant and excited, and prices are yesterday quoted ½d. higher than on Friday last.

Trade at Manchester has been in an excited state and with a very active demand a further considerable advance has been established. Yarns are sailed 32 Orleans, and Cloth 3d.

BREADSTUFFS.—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, MACH & CO., and others report: Flour quiet but 6d. higher; Extra State 30@31s. Wheat in good demand and 1@2d. higher; Canada Club 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; Southern 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Red Western 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; Southern 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. Indian Corn 4d. dearer; Mixed 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.—MESSRS. HIGGINS, EVERARD & CO., GORDON, BROCK & CO., and others report: Beef quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon in fair demand and steady. Lard quiet, but steady at 52s. 6d.@53s. Tallow easier, 46s. 6d@47s. 6d. for N. A.

PRODUCE.—Sugar very quiet. Coffee steady. Rice rather easier and more doing. Asheş quiet: Pots 32s. 6d. Pearls 33s. 6d. Rosin 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. Turpentine Spirits Turpentine—No sales. Petroleum steady and firm. Refined 1s. 6d. Crude 10d.@11d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat 1s. 6d. dearer for English than on Friday last. Foreign firm. Sugar tending lower. Coffee 6d. lower. Rice firm. Tea steady. Spirits and Oil unchanged. Tallow dull at 46s. Clearings, 1,000,000 Sovereigns.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 10.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 14,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, but quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

Consols closed at 93¾@93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares, 84½ discount; Erie Shares, 37½@38.

The news of to-day (10th) is unimportant.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee on Riot Damages.

THE ALLOWED CLAIMS.

The Committee on Riot Damages organized on the 12th of August, and have to date held meetings five days a week. They adopted the rule to consider the smaller claims first. Some two thousand have been submitted. The sessions are private.

The Committee have required three facts to be proved in each case, viz.: The ownership of the property alleged to have been destroyed or damaged; its actual value at the time of destruction or damage; and that it was destroyed or damaged by or in direct consequence of a riot. The strictest examination of each claim has been made.

The Committee disallow all claims for loss of wages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the claimants being so terrified that they were unable to follow their regular occupations, or lost rent in consequence of the vacation of premises by parties unable to fulfill the obligations of their leases.

The examination of the claims has elicited the fact that many of them are greatly exaggerated, not always willfully, but in many instances through ignorance of the value of the property alleged to have been destroyed, and also from a misconception of the true measure of damages. The measure of damages which the Committee have agreed upon, and which they regard the country as liable for, is the actual value of the property at the time of its destruction. In many cases the claimants had the original cost prices affixed to the articles alleged to have been destroyed or injured, which had been, in more or less time from one to twenty years, and in some instances to thirty years. In these, as in all cases, the Committee have recommended the allowance of the actual value at the time of the destruction.

The statute of 1855 requires that no action shall be maintained in these cases unless brought within three months after the loss. Many parties, apprehensive that their claims will not within that time be reached by the Committee, are therefore commencing suites in order to avoid the effect of the limitation; their claims could be satisfactorily settled by the Committee were they able to be heard. In view of the additional and unnecessary expense which the people will be entailed upon the county, the Committee have recommended that the counsel of the city be directed to waive the defence which the limitation in the statute provides.

One hundred and twenty claims have been allowed and passed to the Comptroller for payment, the aggregate amount being $11,106 90. The lowest claim allowed is $4 50; the highest $776 00; the latter being that of Mrs. Col. O'Brien.

Thirty-six claims have been disallowed, amounting in the aggregate to $3,470 21, and varying from $7 to $411 12.

The Comptroller commenced paying the allowed claims yesterday.

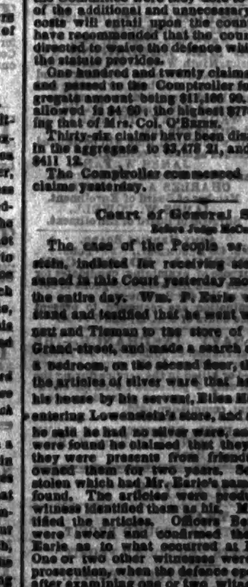
Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

The case of the People *vs.* Joseph B. Lowenstein, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was resumed in this Court yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day. Wm. P. Earle was recalled to the stand and testified that he went with Detectives Bennet and Tieman to the store of Lowenstein, No. 29 Grand-street, and made a search of the premises. In a bedroom, on the second floor, they found several of the articles of silver ware that had been stolen from his house by his servant, Ellen Marky. On their first entering Lowenstein's store, and stating their errand, he said he had no silver ware, and after the articles were found he claimed that they were his, and said they were presents from friends, and that he had owned them for twenty years. The number of articles stolen which had Mr. Earle's name on them were not found. The articles were produced in Court, and witness identified them as his. Mrs. Earle also identified the articles. Officers Bennet and Tieman were sworn and confirmed the testimony of Mr. Earle as to what occurred at Lowenstein's store. One or two other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, when the defence opened their case, and after examining one or two witnesses, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the trial will be concluded.

A Greek Christening.

A most interesting ceremony, perhaps unprecedented in this City, took place on Monday at the residence of one of the most influential Greek merchants now resident in this country; we refer to the baptism of the two infant sons of Mr. P. P. NICOLOPOULO, and the two daughters of Mr. N. GONIAS, who were received on the occasion into the Greek Church. The service, which is the same as the Russian, was performed by MONSEIGNOR NESTOR, the priest attached to the Russian frigate *Osliaba*, now lying in this port, and attracted a large number of fair fashionables. The service was of a most impressive character, and created great interest. The service was read in the Russian dialect, and its forms are peculiar, but very appropriate to such a ceremony. Officers of the Russian frigate were present, and the reception of Mr. [illegible] was conducted with appropriate [illegible]



Illustrated.

HERRING FRUIT.

Music will close [illegible] remarkable concert [illegible] Charleston Harbor by [illegible] shell, such as are [illegible] Fort Sumter by our [illegible] and are now on exhibition [illegible] tion of scores of Rebel [illegible] ARTHUR LEROY, of [illegible] former, and one hundred [illegible] to the first time fruit [illegible] has been sent to this country for exhibition, and it may be the only chance we shall ever

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PORT JACKSON.

The United States steamer *Port Jackson*, arrived at this port night before last in a disabled condition, her bulter having been destroyed, and other injuries done, as stated by our correspondent on board that vessel in his letter which we published a few days since. The facts given by our correspondent embrace all that need be said about the experience of the vessel during the tempest. The following is a list of her officers, some of whose names were published yesterday as belonging to the United States steamer Mobile Island, which did not arrive at this port, as stated in the papers: Captain, JAMES ALDEN; Lieut.-Commanding, C. H. Norton; Surgeon, Phillip S. Wales; Paymaster, Clifton Hollen; Acting Masters, W. E. Dennison, E. P. Swann; Acting Ensigns, G. M. Armstrong, Howard F. Moffat; Captain's Clerk, R. B. Bogart; Paymaster's Clerk, E. S. Hotham; Acting Master's Mates, Henry S. Kyting, H. P. Herrick, Geo. W. Smoot, Wm. M. Mann, Jas. D. Moore; Engineers, Acting Chief, Rodney Smith; Acting Engineers, John L. Wilcox, John Herron, Charles H. Wakefield, Wm. H. Prentice, Charles Wheeler, James R. Eppes; Acting Gunner, Thomas Wynne.

THE NIAGARA ORDERED IN COMMISSION.

The Navy Department has sent orders to Commodore MONTGOMERY, the commanding officer of the Boston Navy-Yard, to put the United States steamfrigate *Niagara* in commission forthwith. She is to have stores, provisions, ammunition, and all other necessaries ready for a six months' cruise. She is to be commanded by Commodore CRAVEN, late of the Mississippi squadron, the following officers were ordered from New-York yesterday to report on board the *Niagara*: Acting Master's Mates, T. B. Skinner, Samuel Jaquandon, Edward Place, John J. Nevigian.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL RAM ATLANTA.

The rebel iron-clad *Atlanta* arrived in Philadelphia the day before yesterday, in tow of the United States steam frigate Penobscot, according to local papers. The *Atlanta* is one of our old steam frigates of the same that was attacked by the Chinese squadron when Admiral Dupont assisted the English there. The *Atlanta* will be fitted up for sea in such manner as may seem best to the naval authorities.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

The recruiting for the navy during the last two or three months has been entirely brisk, notwithstanding the large number of recruiting officers for the army in the field. No vessel has been delayed seriously for the want of men, which, considering the numerous calls of the naval service, is somewhat astonishing. There must be now some 450 naval vessels in commission, all of which have men whose times are expiring periodically; many of them too returned to the Navy-yard and discharged their crews, yet a sufficient force is generally on hand to fill them up. The Navy Department anticipated some embarrassment in finding crews for the number of vessels ordered, but up to the present time the supply has been larger than could have been expected. The U. S. frigate *Colorado*, which is recruiting on the coast of New-England, and which has been for some time at Provincetown, Mass., is now about to proceed to Gloucester, Mass., where she will remain for some time, picking up the hardy sailors of New-England. Good colored seamen are also in demand now, and occasionally a few are enlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE United States steamer *Vanderbilt* was at Rio Janeiro, all well, on the 23d of August. Rumors about her destruction are therefore false.

THE United States steamer *Arkansas* and the *Paul Jones* will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard to-day, bound on important service.

Admiral PAULDING is staying here, but will leave in a short time for active service. It is said he will go out in the *Grand Gulf*, now fitting out at the Navy-yard.

The Yom Kippur.

THE GREAT DAY OF ATONEMENT.

Last night commenced the most solemn festival known to the Jewish faith—the YOM KIPPUR, or Day of Atonement. From the most ancient down to the present time, it has been religiously and strictly observed by them, and the solemn warrant for its celebration is found in Leviticus, xxi., 26, where Moses, by the express command of God, designates the formula of the festival. The great fast of 24 hours' duration, there prescribed, commenced last evening at sunset, and will continue until sundown to-day. This morning all the synagogues in the City will be thronged with worshippers, every orthodox Jew deeming it absolutely indispensable to go this day at least, if upon no other in the year, to the convenience of his people, and with full confession, make solemn and earnest atonement for his sins during the past twelvemonth. This, too, is the only day on which, according to the ancient rite in Judea, even the high priest dared to enter the "holy of holies," the inner sanctuary of the temple. The leading sermons of to-day, commencing at noon, will be delivered by Rev. RABBI RAPHALL, at the Synagogue in Greene-street; Rev. Mr. ISAACS, in Wooster-street; Rev. Dr. ADLER, in Twelfth-street, and Rev. J. J. LYONS, in Nineteenth-street.

STATEN ISLAND CONCERT.—Another popular German concert, vocal and instrumental, chiefly by amateur performers, (assisted by Prof. MILLS at the piano,) is to be given this evening, at the St. Julien Rooms. The programme is extremely varied and attractive, and the good people of the Island are promised, in return for their favor and attendance, an evening of delightful amusement.

"WHAT TO DO."—In choosing a calling for life, our natural abilities, adapting us to the one or the other pursuit, should be considered—Can we succeed best as a mercantile or professional man? As an artist or a mechanic? An engineer, navigator, or inventor? For full particulars, read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, at 61 50 a year, or 15 cents a number.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

"AS BEAUTIFUL AS A PICTURE."—KNOX understands the art of keeping alive the public interest in his fabrics, by the constant and rapid production of novelties, and his latest issue is unquestionably the finest Felt hat ever offered for the approval of gentlemen of taste and refinement. Those who want a becoming and stylish hat will find it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

THE GHOST, the splendid drama "Brunhilda," the screaming farce, "Deaf as a Post, or Boots at the Swan," this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. The Indians, &c., &c., at all hours.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING & FARYE'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Farye's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—81 Nos 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 22.—In steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall.—Miss Underwood, Miss R. Underwood, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Obert and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Miss J. Andrews, S. C. Chisholm and lady, Mr. McKenzie, lady and child, Miss Harriet Ayres, Julia Ayres, Mrs. T. Hutchinson and child, rev. F. A. Dorion, H. E. Chapman, T. McLean, J. Berrie, J. Mauvilite, Wm. C. Hall, D. Mefferth, D. H. Lenfest, C. M. Lenfest, J. Yates, A. McDonald, C. G. Dyer, J. Wellace, Robert Scott, Mr. Barnes, H. Beaharan, Capt. Stringhamm, W. D. Stuart, F. L. Rogers, L. Procter, S. Kaal, W. Fitzwood, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Wm. Barstad, Mr. Gaber, wife and child, Mr. Sprague, Mr. De Negre, Wm. Taylor, E. F. Gammon, Mr. Dupray, F. J. Kelly, C. R. Bandon, J. F. Sherwood, S. P. Sprague, Mr. Bowan, Geo. McKeon, J. Armstrong, R. Pendick, D. McLean, R. B. Greene, F. Hunt, Mr. Byrne, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Oldfield and daughter.

In U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, from *Port Royal*.—Surgeon-Gen. W. A. Hammond, Dr. L. Adams, Maj. O. B. Dayton, Maj. G. J. Brooks, Capt. J. A. Dumont, Charleston, Capt. A. Sears, Capt. W. H. Chaddock, Jas. Long, U. S. N., H. Marslane, T. D. James, A. Francis, R. Wilson, Baring Bros.; J. Holden, U. S. N., Dr. Scudder, C. C. Carpenter, U. P. Dickey, Rosalie La Rue Adams, U. S. N., J. B. Douglas, Mrs. M. B